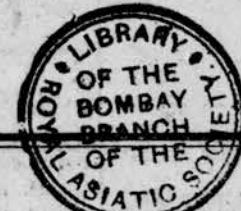


INSURANCE
SWADESHI IN INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.



INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XXIII NO. 175

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1935

SIXTEEN PAGES

Severe 'Quake Shock Again At Quetta

SEVEN JATHAS JAILED

Defiance Of Order Made Cognisable And Non-Bailable

LAHORE, July 23. By 5/30 p.m. seven jathas comprising of 37 persons (five of each and two of six) were arrested at the entrance to Landa Bazaar Street one after another. They were immediately tried by two Magistrates in the adjoining Kot-wall and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 in default to one month's further imprisonment under Section 188 clause 2 I. P. C.

The offence under the latter Section was made cognisable and non-bailable by a "Gazette Extraordinary" issued to-day.

More reserves arrived at Lahore to-day.

Thatched sheds are erected at all important road crossings where military is stationed indicating they are likely to be there for some time.—A. P.

POLICE HOLD UP THIRD JATHA

Extreme Section Bent On Continuing Movement

LAHORE, July 23. The third jatha of six Muslims proceeded to offer itself for arrest but the police held it up at Landa Bazar.

Muslim leaders conferred this morning and it is understood, that some of them favoured seeking advice and assistance from Sir Fazl-i-Hussein and Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan. The extreme section on the other hand favours the jatha movement.

The Government has taken steps to prevent the ingress of large bands from outside. The city is assuming normal life and more shops were opened.—A. P.

(For Earlier News see page 7).

PATRIKA EDITOR'S APPEAL

Privy Council Turns Down Application

LONDON, July 23. The Privy Council consisting of Lord Thankerton, Sir Lancelot Sanderson and Sir John Wallis refused the application of Mr. Tusharkanti Ghose, editor, and Mr. Jarikanti Biswas, publisher of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" for leave to appeal against the sentences passed by the High Court of Fort William (Calcutta) of 'three months' and one month's imprisonment respectively for contempt of court.

Sir William Jowitt for the applicants drew a distinction between justifiable pungent criticism and contempt of court and contended that the criticism of the Bench when a case was over was allowed and the deciding of what was "contempt" was a delicate matter and the doctrine must not be stretched to a point saying that criticism, even pungent, was not allowable.

Lord Thankerton remarked that the criticism was of its independence and, therefore, of its usefulness.

Sir W. Jowitt said the editor made it plain that he knew nothing of the offending sentence, but accepted the responsibility. Lord Thankerton said that any question of apology did not affect his mind because the harm was done in a case like this by the publication.

The Court was of opinion that this was not a case where it could grant leave for appeal.—Reuter's Special.

Bombay Council

First Non-Official Victory

GOVT. PROMISE BIG DRIVE AGAINST "SUTTA KHEL"

Disclose Police Chief's Plans To Combat Evil

The Bombay Legislative Council achieved the first non-official victory on Tuesday, when Mr. Surve's resolution recommending to the Government to take effective and immediate steps to check the cotton futures gambling was passed without a dissenting voice.

The Government remained neutral in the voting.

Police To Listen-in

"The Bombay police should be permitted by the Telephone Company to listen-in to suspicious telephone conversations in order to trace betting transactions in American cotton futures."

This is among the various suggestions made by the Bombay Police Commissioner for checking sutta gambling, stated the Home Member in the Bombay Legislative Council winding up the debate on the non-official resolution urging Government to take effective and immediate steps to check sutta gambling.

Wide Powers For Police

The Commissioner had also suggested the externment of habitual gamblers and the empowering of the police to raid suspected gambling dens without warrant.

The Home Member admitted that these were very wide powers and added that the Government after considering these and other suggestions would bring up the draft bill before the House and would also ask for extra police to deal with the evil.

Proceedings In Detail

(From Our Own Correspondent).

POONA, July 23. After interpellations the Bombay Legislative Council, resumed consideration of Advocate Surve's resolution recommending the adoption of immediate and effective steps to stamp out gambling in cotton futures.

The Finance Secretary, Mr. Freke, speaking on the resolution wished to bring to the notice of the House that gambling in cotton futures had very little to do with control on the cotton market. It was further very difficult to draw the differentiating line between forward transactions and 'sutta' gambling. It often so happened that forward transaction went in 'pukka' business. There were no two opinions that gambling was an evil and the remedy also was there if only the will necessary for it was forthcoming. It was Government that had brought before this House in 1931 a bill making it criminal offence to enter into contract in cotton business except through some members of a Cotton Association. But the House had opposed it. Now, however, if any member were to introduce a Bill on the same lines Government would bless it.

Rao Bahadur Asawale supporting the motion said that the police in Bombay could not cope with the evil effectively.

Mr. Saklatwalla, Reverend Modak and Sardar Bhimbhai Patel opined that the vice of gambling needed immediate check.

WANTED SPECIAL C. I. D.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale did not think that to gamble was human. It was the result, he thought, of the desire to become rich with the least effort. The evil was evident, and the speaker thought that heavy fines and deterrent punishment should be provided for offenders, and suggested that a special C.I.D. should be entrusted with the work of checking this evil.

Rao Bahadur Angadi wanted the police to become more vigi-

lant and active. Mr. Gazdar suggested that big gamblers should be deported under some Act on the lines of Regulation No. 3 of 1918 in Bengal.

Syed Munawar suggested that "Sadhus and Miyas" sitting on the street pavements should be dealt with as abettors to the offence of gambling.

Closure at this stage was moved and accepted.

GOVT. ASSURANCE.

After Mr. Surve had replied, the Home Member, Mr. Turner, spoke on the resolution. He began with assuring the House that the Government too felt grave concern at the growth of cotton gambling and desired to devise measures to check it. They have been considering various means, and only recently, they had received final recommendations from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, some of which he would communicate to the House as soon as possible. The general trend of discussion in the House went to suggest that Government should take immediate steps to check gambling.

AGREES WITH TAIRSEE

Mr. Turner agreed with Mr. Tairsee in saying that nothing on earth could suppress gambling once for all, any more than prohibition could stop consumption of liquor. The opening of the W. I. T. C. office in the city to receive bets will it is hoped, remove the evil of unlicensed bucketshops that cause havoc in the city. But to create a similar controlling authority in this case was, however, no easy matter.

Suggestions that the East India Cotton Association should be given adequate powers to deal with these matters have been made, but nothing could be done.

M. L. C'S BLAMED.

The bill of 1931 referred to by the Finance Secretary Mr. Freke was a genuine attempt on the part of the Government to introduce some form of control in the trade, but this very House turned it down.

'QUAKE IN QUETTA AGAIN

QUETTA, July 23. A severe earthquake shock was again felt here at 4 p.m. last evening. It continued for 8 seconds, razing the remaining structures to the ground. People were panic-stricken and ran out of the tents.—United Press.

LEASE TO YACHT CLUB

Indian Merchants' Chamber Against It

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Several issues of considerable importance were discussed and decided at a meeting of the Indian Merchants Chamber to-day.

The questions that came in for discussion included (1) the proposal to renew the lease of the premises of the Bombay Yacht Club at Apollo Bunder, (2) representation for an additional seat for Indian Merchants' Chamber, (3) reported smuggling of Japanese piecegoods to India and passing it as Indian manufacture, (4) the appointment of an Indian Trade Commissioner in Japan.

With reference to the first item, it was resolved by the Chamber to give its representatives on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust the mandate of the Committee to vote against the proposal of renewal of the lease; it was also decided that other representatives of Commercial bodies should be requested to vote against the same.

ADDITIONAL SEAT.

As regards the additional seat for Indian Mercantile community was concerned, the Committee resolved to make a strong representation to the Government for allotting an additional seat for the Chamber, in view of the fact the present representation in the local legislature of the Commercial community is quite insufficient consistent with the Commercial importance of the Province.

So far as the third item, namely Japanese piecegoods smuggling, was concerned, the Chamber strongly supported the representation of the Calcutta Merchants' Chamber against this pernicious habit of the Japanese manufacturers to smuggle Japanese piecegoods into the Indian market and pass it off in the name of Indian manufacture.

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER.

The last but not the least issue was the suggestion of a member of the Chamber to press the question of the appointment of an Indian Trade Commissioner in Japan on the Japanese (Ambassador) who is visiting India shortly. In the course of discussion, it was revealed that it is not Japan which is objecting to the appointment of an Indian Trade Commissioner in Japan, but the Foreign Office at London, which sets its face against any such proposal.

GOVERNMENT'S "NO" TO CHAMBER.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has received a reply from the Government to its representation in connection with the suggestion of the constitution of the Port Trust in Bombay as well as other Port Trusts in India, requiring a Statutory Chairman, stating that the Government do not consider it necessary.—United Press.

Sir C. P. For Simla

MADRAS, July 23.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar is leaving for Calcutta to-night from where he intends proceeding to Bikaner and other Indian States before going to Simla.—A. P.

Paris Parleys To Solve Abyssinian Tangle

ARTICLE 15 OF COVENANT INVOKED

Britain Will Not Ban Arms Export To Disputants

PARIS, July 23. The British and French Governments have now agreed that the League Council will meet next week. M. Litvinoff will fix the exact date.

It is reported here that Britain and France are agreed that during the next week's League Council debate the Abyssinian dispute shall be dealt with under Art. 15 of the Covenant.—Reuter.

UNDER ARTICLE 15 EDEN TO REPRESENT BRITAIN AT GENEVA

LONDON, July 23.

It is expected that Mr. Eden will be the principal British delegate to the League Council dealing with Abyssinia on July 29.—Reuter.

HOW WIND BLOWS IN ABYSSINIA

(SPECIAL CABLE).

ADDIS ABABA, July 23.

The Italian Minister, Count Vinciguerra, refused to attend the official reception or State Banquet to-day in honour of the Emperor's birthday on the ground of the Emperor's hostile references to Italy in his recent speech.

IL DUCE STILL AT IT

LONDON, July 23.

The British Government will press for a full discussion of all the aspects of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute when the League Council meets next week, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent. Peaceful settlement before the League meeting has become extremely slight. It is confidently expected as a result of the recent conversations between M. Laval and Sir George Clerk that the British Government stand for a full discussion as stated above and will receive France's support.

During the attempts made in Rome to find a basis for discussion it is gathered Italy had not departed from the standpoint that nothing short of annexation or at least political control of part or all of Abyssinia would satisfy her.

The possibility of holding Three-Power conversations between Britain, France and Italy as signatories to the 1906 Treaty were discussed, but in any case, it would be difficult to hold such a meeting without Italy undertaking that she would not resort to force. The British Ambassador in Rome has been urging upon Italy the necessity of stating her case against Abyssinia freely at Geneva but so far, Italy appears to be reluctant.

If Italy continues reluctant, the vital part of the Geneva proceedings are likely to come under the scope of Article 12 of the Covenant under which the League members agree that in the event the dispute is likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter either to the arbitration of judicial settlement or to inquiry by the League Council and in no case resort to war until three months after the award by one or the other of these investigators.—Reuter.

ALL FOR HIS PASSPORT

Masani's Short Visit To England Is For Its Renewal

("Chronicle" Special). The communication of the Foreign Office, London, informing Mr. M. R. Masani that his passport had been impounded at the instance of the Government of India, is now available for publication. A copy of the order was received in Bombay on Tuesday.

BY ITALIAN BOAT.

It appears, his decision to visit England was somewhat sudden, and his chief idea in undertaking this voyage was to have his passport which was shortly due to expire renewed. Mr. Masani's passport, held good for travel in all the countries of Europe for a period of five years.

UNDER ORDERS FROM SIMLA.

The following is the copy of communication of the Foreign Office, London, regarding Mr. Masani's passport:—

Foreign Office, Passport Office, Please quote 1. Queen Anne's reference SF. Dartmouth Street, Westminster, London S.W.1.

The Chief Passport Officer has to inform Mr. M. R. Masani with reference to his application for the renewal of his passport No. 219992, that the passport in question has been impounded at the request of the Government of India and that his application for its renewal cannot be acceded to. When Mr. Masani wishes to return to India, an emergency certificate valid for the single journey to India direct will be granted to him for the purpose. 10th July, 1935.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF GOVERNMENT

Forest Officer And Contractors Arrested

KARACHI, July 23. Mr. Mavlani, Forest Range Officer and two contractors, have been arrested on the charge of cheating Government in respect of Rs. 50,000.—United Press.

on any action to control exports. —Reuter.

MISSIONARIES IN ABYSSINIA

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 23.

The British Government has warned the missionary societies to advise the British missionaries scattered in the remote districts of Abyssinia that it is better that they concentrate in the vicinity of Addis Ababa. They further advise that wives and children should quit the country. British missionaries' families in the remote districts have been estimated at below 100. The British and American missionaries number 80. The strongest society in Abyssinia is the Sudan Interior Mission largely American and Canadian. The Bible Churchmen Missionary Society has 15 workers and the Church Mission to the Jews has seven agents, all of whom are Swiss or German.

ABYSSINIA WANTS £2,000,000 LOAN

LONDON, July 23.

The Abyssinian Minister Mr. Martin interviewed by Reuter said tentative negotiations have been broached with individuals with a view to placing a £2,000,000 loan in Britain or America for the development of Abyssinia. He added that he had received letters from hundreds of volunteers wanting to fight for Abyssinia, some of them did not want payment. "A strange thing is many of them are Irish."—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No. The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No. The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a beautiful and educated bride for a handsome young Muslim graduate of high family with large independent income. No nationality, religion or caste restrictions. Write to Box No. 4578, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Cinema Actors and Actresses. See C. P. Goradia, Cama Chambers, 2nd floor Medows Street, between 4 and 6. (4573)

Wanted L.C.P.S., M.B.B.S. Doctors (Either-sex). Fully qualified B. P. N. A. Nurses, Lady Companion-Tutors, Governess Teachers. Apply stating minimum salaries with certificates to Box No. 4579, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Resident Managers on Rs. 75 in charge of Show Rooms for Cash and Hire Purchase business. Must invest Rs. 500 against stocks. The Allianz Industrial Corporation Ltd., Tuticorin. (4581)

Wanted—A Civil Engineer with long experience of constructional works. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating lowest salary expected to Box No. 4574, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for Overseas:—Assistant Surgeons, Competent Stenographers, Qualified Accountants, Cashiers, Civil and Mechanical Engineers and Draughtsmen. Apply with original certificates to P. Dubash & Co., Government Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (4502).

Applications are invited from Lady Graduates for the posts of Assistant Teachers in the Ahmedabad Municipal Girls' High School on Rs. 75 in the grade of Rs. 75-5-100. Applicants should state in their applications their age, second language, optional subjects and teaching experience, if any. P. K. DESAI, School Board Administrative Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality. (1423).

Wanted some Stockists for Perfumery—salary Rs. 60 p. m. plus commission. For particulars apply J. D. & Co. (Dept. 2), Bhowanipore, Calcutta. (4543).

Wanted immediately by a Solicitor's firm a clerk knowing accounts, good hand-writing essential. Apply with testimonials Box No. 4548, "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications are invited for the post of a Secretary to a Charity Trust. One taking interest in Charitable or educational matters will be preferred. Apply stating remuneration expected with copies of Certificates if any to Box No. 4549, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182, 186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowalla Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshotam Govindji, 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (4576).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Hewitt Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by U. P. Govt.—Applications from Matriculates invited for Overseer Class, Session July, 1935. Admission commenced. Excellent employment facilities. Free Prospectus from Principal. (4542).

Cambridge December Examination offers best opportunity for Non-Matrics. Those proceeding to England for becoming barristers, doctors, engineers, accountants and to Government servants this offers best prospects. Last date of sending examination forms with late fee 15th July. Apply at once Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, near Pathe Cinema, Lamington Road. (1176).

Specialized Oral or Postal Coaching for Diploma Courses in Public Accountants (F.S.P.A.); Companies Secretaries (F.I.S.A.); Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); General Commerce (D.Com. M.C.), offered at modest cost. Alexandra College of Commerce (Established 1905), York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (4559).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

"Dhammapadam" a Text in Devanagari with English Translation. Paper Copy: 4 Ans. with postage 6 Ans., Cloth-bound: 8 Ans. with Postage—10 Ans. Published by Buddha Society, Nair Building, Bombay 4. (1406).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted a Chief Agent for the Presidency of Bombay for a Bengal Life Assurance Company of good standing on most liberal and fair terms. Only men of position capable of influencing business and investing at least Rs. 10,000 need apply to Box No. 4494 "Bombay Chronicle".

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar Broach Baroda
Borivil Bhusaval Dahod
Deolali Dhond Daman
Dhanu Road Golvad Karjat
Kasara Lonavla Manmad
Matheran Neral Navsari
Nasik Sholapur Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Wanted to lend Rs. 5 lacs on Securities, Diamonds, Ornaments Motors, Lorries, Hunds and to Government servants. Apply C. P. Goradia, Cama Chambers, 2nd floor, Medows Street, Bombay. 4572.

102. AGRICULTURE.

An experienced Agri-Horticulturist, with a vast knowledge of fruits, vegetables and allied cultivation is willing to undertake development and management of large areas of Agricultural lands. Also willing to give periodical visits and advice. Write Box No. 4556, "Bombay Chronicle".

134. JEWELLERY.

For Sale:—Ear-ring of one 4 crt. emerald piece surrounded by shining brilliant of beautiful design. Apply Box No. 4575, "Bombay Chronicle".

148. GARDENING.

Fruits and Flower-gardens. Farmers Please! Scientific Bone-meal Fertilizer, for Fruit and Flower-gardens. Competent rates. Result assured. Apply:—Talati and Sons, Dabhan, (Nadiad). (4577).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch	Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Morussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly in their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply and erection of steel work for the Bridge across the river Ponnai at 761 of Madras-Bombay road before 4 P. M. on 15-8-1935. Approximate value of work Rs. 4,00,000. Full particulars and contract documents can be seen in the Office of the District Board Engineer, and obtained on a remittance of Rs. 20 only.

(Sd.) R. KRISHNAMURTHI, D.B. Engineer, Vellore. North Arcot D.B. Engineer's Office Vellore, dated 12-7-1935. 1421.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the Special Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions (other than those already empanelled in the part heard cases under trial) are required to attend at the High Court on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 2-45 P.M. (S. T.). SHAPORJEE B. BILLIMORIA, Sheriff of Bombay. Bombay, 23rd July, 1935. 1431.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

SEWAGE SCHEME FOR THE NORTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND.

TENDERS for the supply and erection of four electrically-driven pumps—two of 900 gallons per minute capacity each and two of 1900 gallons per minute capacity each for installation at the proposed pumping station near the Sewage Purification Works, Dadar and per specification attached to the form of contract will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 30th day of August, 1935. Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for four electrically-driven pumps", addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 1,500.

Forms of tender, specification, &c., can be had from the Office of the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshop, F. Ras Road, on payment of Rs. 5 each form which will, on no account, be refunded. The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required. (Sd.) N. V. MODAK, City Engineer. Municipal Offices. Dated, 22nd July, 1935. 1425.

Public Notices

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS to be submitted in special forms which can be had from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, will be received by the undersigned for supplying printed forms, books, registers, etc., required for Municipal Schools and Offices on FRIDAY, the 2nd August, 1935, between 12 Noon and 2 P. M. (B. T.) Samples of forms, etc. to be printed can be seen on office days in the Schools Committee's Office. Particulars about the conditions of the tender and tender deposit etc. will be supplied to the intending tenderers on personal application.

R. V. PARULEKAR, Secretary, Schools Committee. Schools Committee's Office, Gilder Tank Buldg., Grant Rd., Bombay, 22nd July, 1935. 1429.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE CAMA, KAIKUSHU HORMUSJEE CAMA, and JAMSHED POCHAJEE CAMA, the surviving Mortgagees of the under-mentioned property have, in exercise of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in them under the Deed of Further Charge with additional security, dated the 21st day of May, 1926, executed in their favour by Bundeali Bhojabhai, Karamali Bhojabhai and Fazulbhai Bhojabhai, contracted to sell the said property to our client.

All persons having any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever into or upon the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, charge, transfer, trust, inheritance, share, partition, maintenance, residence, possession, lien, encumbrance, execution, attachment, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the purchaser, at their Office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days, from the date, hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which will then be regarded as relinquished and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Freehold Tenure now redeemed (formerly consisting of four several pieces) with the messuages tenements, godowns, chawls bungalows and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Morland Road and fronting Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2359 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 133, New Nos. G/13641, 1/13641 and 13641, Old Survey No. 277, New Survey 11/3534, 12/3534, 13/3534 and 1/3534 and Cadastral Survey No. 1666 of Byculla Division and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4065 (16), 4065 (11A), 4065 (11B), 4065 (9), 4065 (9A) and 4065 (11) and Street No. 47-47A, 47B-49, 49A, 49B, 21, 8, and 10 and bounded as follows:— i.e. on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by Morland Road, on or towards the North by the property of Adamjee Alibhai, a: 1 on or towards the South partly by a passage and partly by the property of Ibrahim Alibhai.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1935. PAYNE & CO., Attorneys for the Purchaser. 1430.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNDIVIDED SHARE OF NIWAR PRODUCTS CO., AND A HOUSE AT NIWAR.

Under the instructions of the Official Assignee of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 26th July, 1935, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their rooms, 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title, interest and undivided share of insolvent Claude Stanhope Major as under.

(1) Share in business firm of Niwar Products Co.
(2) The Factory building together with the machinery, etc.
(3) Share in residential House at Niwar.

CRAWFORD & CO., City Auctioneers.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BALES AFRICAN COTTON (A. R. KAMPALA).

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th July, 1935, at 2-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sewree Cotton Depot in the godown No. J. 128 of Messrs. C. Parekh & Co., by order of the Insurance Office concerned the abovementioned country damaged Cotton.

AT 1-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION, GUNS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, & STEEL WHIPS.

and at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Cotton and Silk goods; Clothing; Perfumery; Wines and Spirits; Wireless goods; Cigarette lighters; 5 Punching machines; Synthetic stones; Hosiery, etc.

In accordance with sections 167 and 68 of the Sea Customs Act of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 29th July, 1935, at the abovementioned time at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, the abovementioned Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs' Department.

MENESSE & CO.

SORABJEE

COWASJEE & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE of valuable household furniture, at 14 Oliver Road, Colaba, on SUNDAY, the 28th July, 1935, at 10-30 in the morning, the property of a European Gentleman, comprising:— Chesterfield drawing room suites, English Dewan settee and chairs, fancy teapots, pictures, Jacobean writing bureau, palm pots and palm stands, card table, Jacobean sliding dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner wagon, G. E. Refrigerator, Jacobean and brass bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, dressing chival glass, mirror and panel doors, armchairs, electric lamps, glassware, crockery, platedware and similar other household articles.

Property will be on view two days previous to sale.

Catalogues may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF GERMAN MAKE GINNING MACHINERY PARTS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1935, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Godown in Motisha Chawl at Marwadi Bazaar, Mumabadevi, by order of Messrs. Binodiram Balchand and the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Shantilal Vadilal Shah, the Mortgagee, German Make Ginning Machinery Parts including:— Bolts, Nuts, check Nuts, etc., etc.

Terms:— 25 per cent deposit. GANDHI & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT OF OLD EMPTY STEEL BARRELS AT G.I.P. RAILWAY, GENERAL STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway, (Bombay) sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place (TO-DAY) Wednesday, the 24th July, 1935 at 3 P.M. (S. T.). About 4,000 Old Empty Steel Barrels 40/45 gallons capacity. Serviceable.

Deposit:—10 per cent in cash.

BENNETT & CO.



A touching emotional drama of a girl who wanted to soar high with

D. BILLIMORIA, ZILLOO, JAMESDIE, L. AXMI, SAYED AHMED, BABA VIAS, GULAM RASOOL, JAMNA—

Director: NANDLAI.

COMING 27th SATURDAY

MAJESTIC
CINEMA
GIRGAUM.

FIRST INDIAN MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA

KRISHNATONE'S MASS APPEALING TALKIE

"FASHIONABLE INDIA"

Featuring PUSPA-GULAB-DAR SHUKLA SYAMSUNDAR FAKIRMAHOMAD & BADRIPRASAD

Direction MR. MOHANSING

Social Sentimental Dialogues
Enchanting Dances & Music
Sweet Melodious Songs
and Beautiful Settings
Everything Extraordinary
and Pleasant to All Caste and Creed

Coming NEXT SATURDAY

At

ROXY Talkies

New Queen's Road

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION

ONE YEAR

Local. Rs. 20-0 Mofussil. Rs. 25-0

SIX MONTHS

Rs. 11-0 ... Rs. 13-0

THREE MONTHS

Rs. 6-0 ... Rs. 7-0

ONE MONTH

Rs. 2-4 ... Rs. 2-8

Subscription To Foreign Countries

Rs. 45 per Year.

Rs. 25 for Six Months

SUNDAY EDITION

SINGLE COPY

3 Annas.

YEARLY

Local. Rs. 6-0 Mofussil. Rs. 7-0

HALF-YEARLY

Rs. 3-8 ... Rs. 4-0

FOREIGN

YEARLY ... Rs. 15

HALF-YEARLY ... Rs. 8

Payment Strictly in Advance

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

KOHINOOR CINEMA

(DADAR-B.B.&C.I.)

From TO-DAY

For THREE DAYS ONLY

WED. THURS. & FRI

2nd INSTALMENT

OF

"THE LIGHTNING WARRIOR"

Featuring:

"THE WONDER DOG"

"RIN TIN TIN"

DAILY AT: 5, 7-30 & 10 P.M.

EXTRA SHOWS

ON

Wednesday & Thursday

at 2-30 p.m.

</

IRA SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP



Thoroughly Refreshes & Cleanses the Skin

Leaves A Delicate & Delightful Perfume.

LASTS LONGER & COSTS VERY LITTLE.

Bengal Chemical : : Calcutta
Bombay Agents: - ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

WHY DO YOU USE PEROXIDE?

We assume it is in order to obtain the ozonic, antiseptic, cleansing, healing and germicidal properties of free OXYGEN. If so you require the best and the best is—

MERCKOZONE

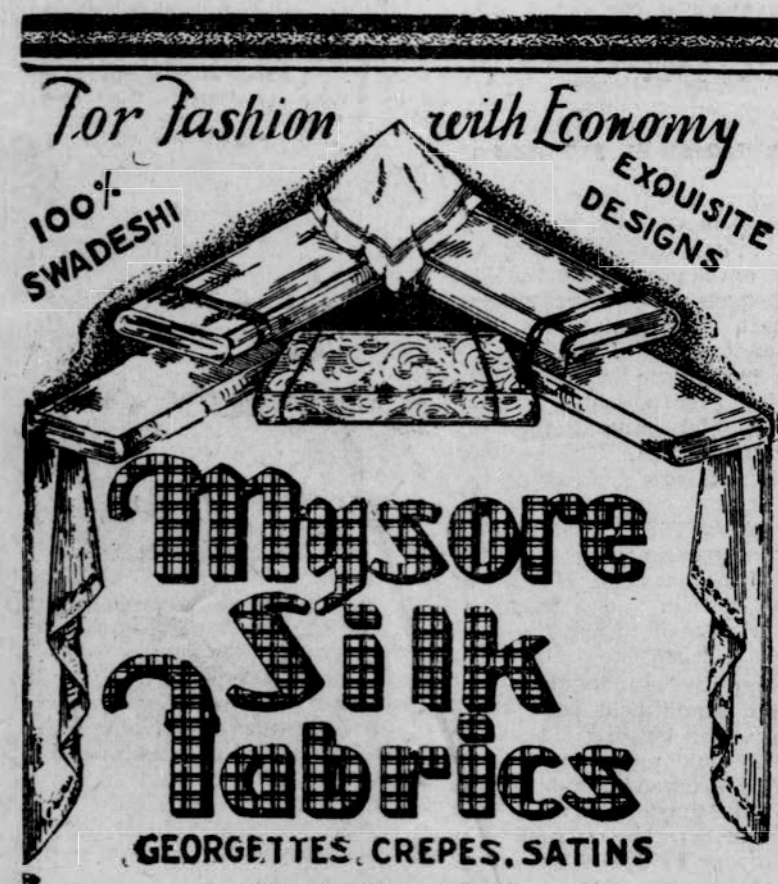
made by MERCK. Do not simply ask for Peroxide of Hydrogen but specify Merckozone and insist on it.

- For the treatment of wounds, sores, etc.
- For use as a gargle and mouth-wash.
- For dental care and in manicure.
- For removing blackheads and pimples.
- For bleaching stains out of linen.
- For cleaning articles of ivory, bone, etc.
- For clearing and renovating old paintings and engravings.

From all CHEMISTS and STORES
In 4 oz., 10 oz. and 20 oz. Patent Bottles

Made Only By

E. MERCK, DARMSTADT, GERMANY
B. C. 3.



Tor Fashion with Economy
100% SWADESHI
EXQUISITE DESIGNS

Mysore Silk Fabrics
GEORGETTES, CREPES, SATINS
HANDKERCHIEFS

Made by the Govt. Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore
from purest Mysore Silk

Guaranteed Free from any Artificial or Foreign Admixture

Agents: **THE MYSORE PRODUCTS,**
191, Princess St., BOMBAY.
Leading Stockists: **THE "SWADESHI"**
Fusuf Building, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY
THE "MYSORE SILK DE POT"
Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

BENEFIT OF DOUBT

Grocer Denies He Sold Vegetable Tawda As Ghee

BOMBAY, Tuesday. A grocer who was charged with having sold as ghee, a substance which on analysis was found to contain 88.6 per cent. foreign matter, was given the benefit of doubt and ordered to be discharged by Mr. H. Royal, Honorary Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

The case for the prosecution was that an Inspector of the Health Department went to the shop of Virji Palan at 121, Mody Street and asked for ghee. The accused sold to him a quantity of ghee and passed a receipt. On analysis the ghee was found to contain 88.6 per cent. foreign matter.

The accused denied that he sold ghee to the Inspector. He stocked only vegetable tawda in his shop and when the Inspector purchased the substance, the accused told him it was vegetable tawda.

The accused also alleged that when he refused to issue a cash memo with the word "Ghee" written on it, instead of "Vegetable Tawda", the Inspector intimidated him and threatened to call the police.

The Magistrate was satisfied that the case was not free from doubt and ordered the accused to be discharged.

Dr. R. K. Mhatre, Assistant Health Officer appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Ardeshr Birdie defended the accused.

CYCLISTS' MENACE IN CITY

Commissioner Of Police Urged To Take Drastic Action

BOMBAY, Tuesday. "We notice that the cyclists in Bombay have become a menace to themselves and to the other traffic on the roads. We would request the Commissioner of Police to take more drastic action against them."

This was the rider to a verdict of accidental death by the Coroner of Bombay at the inquest held to-day on the body of an unknown cyclist.

The cyclist, who, it is understood, is an unknown Mahomedan was admitted into the K.E.M. Hospital on 17th evening and expired on the 22nd.

Arthur Edward Wilkins, an assistant in the Imperial Chemical Industries India Ltd., Ballard Estate, giving evidence before the Coroner said that he was driving his car to Bandra along Lady Jamsheji Road on 17th July at about 6 p.m.

He was very near the Mahim Causeway when he saw another car approaching him (Car No. 10301T) from the opposite side, keeping its own side. They were both running at a speed of about 35 miles per hour. Between the other motor car and the pavement was a cyclist proceeding in the same direction of the car.

The cyclist, without giving any warning or any other indication, turned sharp to the right across the front of the other motor car. This he did when the motor car was its own length from him.

The driver of the car swerved immediately towards the centre of the road but it was impossible for him to avoid a collision. He hit the cyclist with the left front mudguard and the cyclist and his bicycle were thrown into the centre of the road.

Witness said that when he saw the cyclist swerving to the right he apprehended the accident and pulled up in time to avoid a collision with the other car.

After recording further evidence from a police man on duty and a tea-shop keeper near the place of accident and the doctor's evidence the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death caused by fracture of skull and subdural haemorrhage, adding that "the deceased who was riding his bicycle along Lady Jamsheji Road, most rashly swerved to the right and came in front of a motor car going in the same direction. The car hit the cyclist and with it threw the rider in the centre of the road. They also added the rider quoted above and exonerated the driver."

The car was being driven by a licensed driver by name Tukaram Babaji.

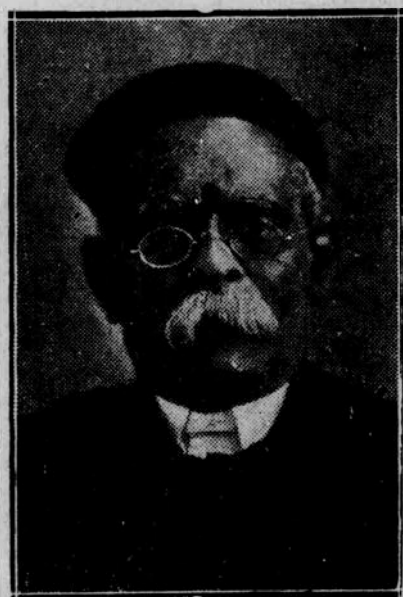
It is intended to hold a joint session of the Allahabad University and All-India Music Conference during the forthcoming Diwali or Christmas holidays under the auspices of the Allahabad University Music Association.

WELL-KNOWN SOLICITOR DIES

Mr. T. N. Malvi, Educationist & Philanthropist Passes Away At Age Of 74

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Tribhovandas N. Malvi, the senior partner of the well-known firm of Messrs. Malvi Ranchhodas & Co., Solicitors, which occurred at 5 a.m. on Tuesday at Bhaskar Mansion, near Opera House.

The late Mr. Tribhovandas N. Malvi, the only son of Mr. Narotandas, was born in Bombay in 1861. From his childhood Mr. Malvi gave evidence of a brilliant future. Educated at St. Xavier's High School and College, where he always attained merit, he graduated in the year 1879 with distinction. A scholar in Latin, he took keen interest in other oriental languages and attained proficiency in Sanskrit. In 1881 he took the degree of Master of Arts and took to law and in 1889 qualified himself as a Solicitor.



MR. T. N. MALVI

He started his own firm of Solicitors in Bombay which came to be known as Messrs. Malvi Ranchhodas & Co. Mr. Malvi successfully handled a number of big cases and attained great eminence as an attorney.

A man of singular integrity, he became popular both with his clients as well as with his colleagues in the legal profession.

A reformist and an educationist, he took great interest in education. His greatest educational work was his life-long association with Sarwanik Society of Surat of which he was the pioneer. For a number of years he acted as the President of the said Society and the Sarwanik School and College of Surat are the living monuments of his efforts in educational direction.

Liberal in his views in politics he sympathised with the aspirations of the people for complete freedom. A contemporary of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and others, he was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the famous Surat Congress of 1907. He took a keen interest in the movement of 1930.

Mr. Malvi was a great philanthropist and was associated with various charitable institutions, such as the Servants of India Society, Vanita Vishram, and Bhagvad Gita Pathashala. His personal charities private as well as public amount to over Rs. 2,30,000. A student of Shastras and Vedas and a devotee of Bhagvad Gita.

He leaves behind him a large family and a number of friends sympathisers to mourn his loss.

KIDNAPPED FOR HER ORNAMENTS

16 Year Old Girl Alleged To Have Been Abducted By Cousin

BOMBAY, Tuesday. A 16-year old girl, named Hirabai, who was staying with her parents at De Lisle Road, was kidnapped on the night of July 13. It is alleged by her cousin, Vithoba Govinda, who had come to stay with them for the night.

Vithoba is alleged to have taken her to a woman's house, where after drugging her with a cup of tea, she was, it is alleged, deprived of her ornaments. Then she was taken to Sangli.

In the meantime, a relation of the girl, who had gone to Sangli, brought her back to her parents, who lodged a complaint with the De Lisle Road Police.

Maruthi Tukaram and Banubai Rama who are suspected to be concerned in the sale of the ornaments, were arrested by the Police yesterday.

Pending the arrest of three others, the Dadar Police Court Magistrate enlarged them on bail for a fortnight.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER WRONG

Sessions Judge Orders Refund Of Compensation Amount

(From Our Correspondent) THANA, July 23.

Mr. M. A. Bhawe, the Sessions Judge of Thana, quashed yesterday the Magistrate's order directing the appellant (original complainant) Balaji Gopal Kini to pay Rs. 51 as compensation to the respondent (original accused) Ganpat Dharma Bhandari for bringing an alleged false or frivolous and vexatious complaint of theft of several bags of fish manure and paddy from the complainant's farm house at Kandivli in July last year.

Mr. W. A. Rege appeared for the appellant, and Mr. H. K. Nargolkar for the respondent.

The prosecution case was that Balaji, the complainant had a farm-house within the limits of Kandivli village in the Bombay Suburban District. In that house implements of husbandry and other articles were stored.

On July 13, 1934 the complainant's father told Balaji that a theft had taken place at their farm-house the previous night. The accused was seen by some persons sleeping in the field near the farm-house. In the course of the investigation, some bags were found by the police in the accused's house.

The defence was that the complainant had brought a false case against the accused because the latter failed to agree not to give evidence in a case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder brought by the police against the former's cousin. The defence alleged that the complainant offered Rs. 25 as inducement not to give evidence in that case. The bags were alleged to have been transplanted by the complainant in the accused's house.

The Magistrate discharged the accused and further ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 51 to the accused as compensation for bringing a false, frivolous and vexatious complaint.

The Sessions Judge found that the Magistrate's order appeared to be wrong and unjustifiable. The Judge, therefore, set aside the lower court's order and directed that the amount if paid be refunded to the appellant.

KNIFE ATTACK ON VICTORIA DRIVER

Two Arrested Following Outrage At Elphinstone Bridge

BOMBAY, Tuesday. The driver of a victoria was the victim of a stabbing outrage at Elphinstone bridge, Donrigi last night.

Adam Ahmed, the victoria driver was going along Elphinstone bridge, last night, when three persons, suddenly set upon him and assaulted him with a knife. Adam received two stab wounds on his back. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment and later allowed to go.

Two of the suspects, Suleman Adam and Mahomed Adam, who were arrested by the police in this connection, were released on bail at the Mazagaon Police Court to-day.

The third suspect is absconing.

STOLEN CYCLES FOUND IN MARWARI'S SHOP

Agripada Police Recover 23 Machines At Byculla

Smart work by the Agripada police in connection with the numerous complaints of thefts of cycles which have been reported in the locality in the course of the year, resulted in the recovery of 23 cycles from a Marwari pawnbroker's shop at Panaswalla Building, Sankli Street, on Monday evening.

It is stated that the pawned cycles were either those that were hired from cycle-dealers' shops or those stolen from public places, where they had been temporarily parked while their owners went about their business.

In the course of their investigations the Agripada police learnt that some of these missing cycles had been pawned with a pawnbroker at Sankli Street. They paid a surprise visit to the shop yesterday, and recovered the property.

Some of the cycles have so far been identified by their owners, while others are still lying at the police station awaiting identification.

BEWARE OF LEAD POISONING

Alembic TOOTH PASTE

PACKED IN PURE TIN TUBES

ALEMBIC CHEMICALS
BOMBAY · BARODA · MADRAS

TRAGEDY IN KAMATIPURA

Well-To-Do Person Crashes Fatally From 2nd Floor Of Building

BOMBAY, Tuesday. Mystery surrounds the death of a well-to-do Hindu whose name is not known, which took place this afternoon, as a result, it is stated, of a fall from the 2nd floor of a building in No. 12 Kamatipura Lane.

The deceased who leaves a large family, including his wife, is stated to have met with his death almost instantaneously as he crashed on the ground.

The body was removed, in the first instance, to the Nagnada Police station for preliminary enquiries.

SHORT LIVED MILL STRIKE

Workers Resume When Management Threaten To Engage Substitutes

BOMBAY, Tuesday. Mill-workers working in the Roving Department of the Hindustan Mills, Lamington Road North, struck work on Monday as a protest against the discharge of 25 men from service from the same department following the introduction of the double-side system.

It appears that on July 5 last, the management of the mill had put up a notice to the effect that they intended discharging 25 men from the Roving Department as they desired to introduce the double-side system in the department. Yesterday the 25 men were discharged from service. The other co-workers protested against this action by going on strike.

The management, in the meantime contemplated, it is stated, to engage new hands in place of those who had struck work if they failed to resume work to-day. The strikers, however, resumed work.

A meeting of the mill-workers is going to be held at Mominpura, Agripada, to-day evening to protest against this action of the mill authorities.

GRAMOPHONE GRABBERS

BOMBAY, Tuesday. In connection with the theft of gramophone records in the City, the Lamington Road Police arrested this morning Abdulla Adam.

The Police, in applying for his remand, said that a gang had been operating successfully for some time past and thefts of the kind were reported from Kabbadevi and Dadar. On a statement made by one of the accused that Abdulla was responsible for disposing of the property, the Police arrested him this morning.

The Girgaum Magistrate remanded Abdulla till August 2.

THEFT SUSPECTS DISCHARGED

BOMBAY, Tuesday. Mulji Thackersey, Lalji Thackersey and Kanji Mulji, who were arrested by the Pydhonie Police on June 25 last in connection with the theft of property valued at Rs. 8,000 from the house of a friend with whom they were staying, were discharged at the Mazagaon Police Court to-day as there was no sufficient evidence against them.

ROBBED CHILD OF ORNAMENT

Woman Pleads Guilty And Is Sent To Jail For Ten Months

BOMBAY, Tuesday. On her own plea of guilty to a charge of theft of silver anklets from the person of a child at Ripon Road, Madanpura, on July 15, Mayanibai Genoo, a "mangarudi" woman, was sentenced to ten months' rigorous imprisonment at the Mazagaon police court to-day.

The accused had three previous convictions on the same charge.

BYCULLA TRAGEDY

Suspect's Plea Of Retaliation Due To "Excited State Of Mind"

BOMBAY, Tuesday. Further hearing was resumed at the High Court Sessions to-day of the case in which Sebastian Pinto (30), is charged with having committed the murder of Deodato Fernandez on the night of March 6 last.

The Advocate General with Mr. J. Gomes appeared for the prosecution. Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. A. S. R. Chari defended the accused.

The prosecution case having been closed, the accused made his statement to the court.

He stated that on February 4 last a police officer, accompanied by the deceased, visited his residence at Love Lane, Mazgaon, and seized all the articles that were found there.

The accused protests that the articles belonged to him and said that he would have no objection if some articles belonging to the deceased were seized. The officer, however, removed all the articles from the room.

The accused and his wife then saw Mr. Billimoria, a pleader. The latter wanted to talk to Mrs. Pinto alone and asked the accused to go out. The accused asked the reason, but was told by Mr. Billimoria "Do as I ask you to do." The accused then went out of the room.

On the day of the murder, i.e. March 6, the accused asked his wife about some letters of which he had heard in Mr. Billimoria's room. On Mrs. Pinto admitting the fact, the accused asked her to show him those letters.

The accused and his wife then went to a Solicitor's office where he was given four letters. After reading them he laughed for about four or five minutes. He then left with his wife and went home. As he was in an excited state of mind, he left home at about 5 p.m. on the pretext of going to see a hockey match, but went to Chhatrapati instead.

Retaliated In Excitement At 11 p.m. he was returning home by a tram car and alighted at Byculla Bridge. There he saw a number of persons going towards Mahomed Building where his friend, Dominic D'Souza, was living. Seeing this he also joined the crowd outside D'Souza's room.

The deceased who was inside the room, saw him, and coming out, began to abuse him. Being in an excited state of mind, he (the accused) retaliated and struck the deceased. He himself received a blow from someone and fell down unconscious.

The next day when he regained consciousness, he found himself at a police station.

Ramkrishna Khatri, a Kakori case prisoner, who is undergoing his term of imprisonment in the Lucknow Central Jail, it is understood, will be released on August 1, after the completion of his full term of imprisonment.

Country-Wide Response To Call Of Quetta Victims

COLLECTIONS OF CENTRAL RELIEF
COMMITTEE TOTAL Rs. 1,38,135

The following amounts have been subscribed to the Quetta Central Relief Committee, Karachi, according to the reports received till July 15:

Bombay Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee	78,078	0	0
Bombay Free Press Fund, Bombay	17,000	0	0
Bombay Mayor's Fund	6,000	0	0
Collection in Punjab through Babu Kajendra Prasad, transferred through Punjab National Bank, 6,648	9	8	6
A Bombay Friend	2,121	0	0
A Friend Rs. 50 a month for three years	1,800	0	0
Ahmedabad City	1,800	0	0
Sind Provincial Congress Committee	1,778	15	10
Sahiti Pargana Relief Committee, Karachi	1,500	0	0
Amritsar Congress Committee	1,388	4	0
Metharam Dharmada Trust through Hyderabad District Congress Committee (2nd instalment)	1,000	0	0
Seth Kilaichand Devchand	750	0	0
Hyderabad District Congress Committee (2nd instalment)	634	13	0
Collection through B. Rajendra Prasad at Ambala	673	0	0
Collection through B. Rajendra Prasad at Ludhiana	636	0	0
Collection through Kiki-bhen, Karachi	687	3	0
Lala Javantra, Karachi	500	0	0
Sindia Steam Navigation Co.	500	0	0
Karachi Fruit and Vegetables Merchants Association	500	0	0
Secretary, Pallanpuri Mitra Mandal, Madras	500	0	0
Collection through Shrimati Rambhadr, Karachi	454	12	3
Collection through "Hindu" of Karachi	416	0	0
Collection at All-India Congress Committee's Office Allahabad	388	6	0
Indian Residents of New York, through "Hindustan Times" Delhi	376	0	0
Messrs V.V.R. Murgesa Madgal, Erode	320	0	0
Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, Poona	261	0	0
Seth Ramprasad Ramchand, Karachi	250	0	0
Seth Dhanpatmal Devchand, Karachi	250	0	0
Seth Kishinprasad & Co, Karachi	250	0	0
Seth Virum Latha Karachi	250	0	0
Seth Ramchand Benarsidas, Karachi	250	0	0
Seth Swaroopchand Prithvidas, Karachi	250	0	0
Sacred Thread Provident Fund, Karachi	250	0	0
Seth Jannadas Vishindas, Karachi	250	0	0
Seth Doorga & Sons, Karachi	250	0	0
Shrimati Bachooal Karachi	250	0	0
Seth Lunidaram Pahlumal	250	0	0
Shrimati Chandrani w/o Punjabi Chandoo Halwai, Karachi	250	0	0
Seth Assoomal Kangoomal, Karachi	250	0	0
Seth Jessaram Thakurdas, Karachi	201	0	0
A Friend, Karachi	200	0	0
Seth Beharimal Jagoomal, Karachi	201	0	0
Seth Jeramdas Naommal, Karachi	201	0	0
Seth Dhanpatmal Jwaladas, Karachi	200	0	0
Diwan Bhagwandas Chandwani, Karachi	200	0	0
Collection through Dr. Alimchand, Larkana	200	0	0
Mr. Pooranchand P. Perwad	200	0	0
Messrs. Narandas & Co. Jullundur	165	0	0
Seth Murlimal Santram, Karachi	151	0	0
Seth Mangalsen Harbanslal, Karachi	151	0	0
Seth Bashomal Panalal, Karachi	151	0	0
Seth Ramacharan Bansilal, Karachi	151	0	0
Seth Bishindas Gobindram, Karachi	151	0	0
Seth Dhariram Jindaram, Karachi	151	0	0
A Friend, Karachi	151	0	0
Sardar Gopalasing Hirasing, Karachi	151	0	0
Manager, Tai Nadu, Bangalore City	150	0	0
Taiti Amateur Dramatic Club, Karachi	130	0	0
General Secretary, Quetta Relief Committee, Bhadarwah, (Jamu & Kashmir State)	130	0	0
Office of C. R. Delhi	124	0	0
Sjt. Mahashankar & others, Delhi	117	0	0
Sjt. P. I. Bellappa, Mercara (Coorg)	115	0	0
Through Mr. Avinash Lingam, M.L.A., Madras	114	3	0
Secretary, Seva Samiti, Jotio	105	0	0

PRAYAG SANGIT SAMITI A-I. Music Conference And Competition

ALLAHABAD, July 20. The Prayag Sangit Samiti has decided to organize an All-India Music Conference and Competition in connection with the second convocation of the Prayag Sangit Samiti Academy of Music to be held from September 22 to September 30. Among the most important items to be discussed in the conference are the following:—
(1) The adoption of a common notation.
(2) To settle the six principal ragas and their standard form.
(3) Papers will be read on the different aspects of classical music and its historical development during the Moghul period.
All the musicians and scholars are requested to notify the Secretary by August 15, the papers they intend reading before the conference. The papers received by August 25 will be printed for presentation before the conference. The competition will be open to 'bonafide' students both boys and girls.

ALLEGED THROWING OF ACID ON WOMEN

One More Suspect Arrested
In Connection With Falkland Rd. Incident

BOMBAY, Tuesday. The story of how a Muslim harassed two women at Falkland Road continuously for a month and when he failed in his attempt to extort money from them, collected three of his colleagues and threw acid on them, was narrated to-day at the Girgaum Court, when the Maharashtra Police applied for remand in custody of Asgar Ali Nadar Ali.

It was stated that Vazir Hyat was demanding money from Sonibai and another woman for a long time. The two women, however, refused to part with their earnings.

On July 8 last, enraged at the repeated refusal of the women, Vazir, it was alleged, collected three of his colleagues and went to the room of the women and created a disturbance. Two constables drove them away.

Before leaving the place, Vazir is alleged to have threatened them with death and said that in a couple of hours they would be given a good treat.

At 10 p.m. that night, Vazir, with Asgar Ali, who was arrested in this connection yesterday, and two others went to the room again and are stated to have splashed a bottle of acid on the women. As a result of this, both the women were taken to the J. Hospital, where one of them, it is stated, will lose both her eyes as acid had entered them.

Two persons, Vazir and Kalya, were arrested in this connection shortly after this incident and were remanded into custody at the Girgaum Court. Pending inquiries Asgar Ali, who was arrested yesterday, was remanded to Police custody till August 5.

EUROPEAN FOR COUNCIL OF STATE

For the Bye-Election to the Council of State from the European Commerce Constituency from Bombay due to the resignation of Sir Ernest Miller, only one nomination paper has been received, that is of Mr. K. H. Parker. Since there is no contest, he will be declared elected unopposed.

Dr. B. Ganesh Rao, Bangalore City	15	0	0
Sjt. M. K. Subha Rao, Nilgiris	15	0	0
Buy Indian League, Pallatur	14	3	0
Sjt. Rishiram, Peshawar City	14	0	0
The Reform Association, Larkana	10	0	0
Sjt. Rajasopal Ayer, Cuddalore	10	0	0
Sjt. N. K. Garapanal, P.O. Hadapur (Coorg)	10	0	0
Sjt. Pandurang Rao, Bangalore	10	0	0
Sjt. Dharadev Bangalore	10	0	0
Sjt. V. E. Coel, Delhi	10	0	0
Dr. Ambalal Mohanlal, Baroda	10	0	0
Sjt. Anantram, Ujjain (C. D.)	10	0	0
A. B. C. Sukkur	10	0	0
Sjt. Jatashankar Tricamji, Jani, Broach	10	0	0
Mr. Lalchand Tolaram	10	0	0
Mr. Jagrati Bishenprasad, Jaipur City	10	0	0
Collection below ten Rupees	88	0	0
Total	Rs. 1,38,135	12	7



The Maharaja of Dhran-gadhra was one of the prominent persons who left for Europe on Tuesday.

COUNTY BATSMEN IN HITTING MOOD

Parks And Wellard Play Aggressive Cricket

LONDON, July 22. Holmes's innings lasting for 155 minutes included nine boundaries. Oldfield played stylish cricket scoring mainly through drives to the off, cutting, hooking and pulling he hit fourteen 4's. Lancashire made a great recovery, they were 148 for six, then Hopwood and Phillipson added 127 runs for the seventh wicket. Park's innings which was intermingled with caution and aggression lasted 340 minutes. Fifteen 4's were his chief scoring strokes.

Wellard exhibited hectic hitting during his stay at the wicket for 55 minutes, he hit five 6's and one 4.

Abell scored through powerful drives and hits to leg his chief hits during a stay at the wicket of two hours being eleven boundaries. With Martin who occupied the crease for 210 minutes and who scored 52 in 4's Abell added 157 runs in 115 minutes for the third wicket.

Hosie after a shaky start played stylish cricket off-driving, cutting and hitting to leg. At present he has stayed at the wicket for three hours and has hit fourteen 4's. This is his first century this season.

Closing Scores
The following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

Surrey vs. Lancashire
Surrey 321 (Holmes 104, Sibbles 4 for 77) and 22 for 2. Lancashire 307 (Oldfield 73, Hopwood 69, Phillipson not out 67).

Kent vs. Middlesex
Kent 245 (Fagg 60 Todd 63). Middlesex 97 for 7.

Nottingham vs. Yorkshire
Yorks 268 (Wood 69, Larwood 4 for 71). Notts 119 for 2 (Harris 77 not out).

Hampshire vs. Glamorgan
Hants 155 and 248 for 9 (Hosie not out 102). Glamorgan 187 (Duckfield not out 62, Clay 50, Creese 7 for 55).

Warwickshire vs. Sussex
Sussex 330 (John Parks 156, Hollis 7 for 118). Warwick 162 for 6.

Northamptonshire vs. Worcestershire
Worcester 93 and 247 for 7 (Martin 101, Abell 83). Northants 171 (Cox 74, Warner 6 for 51).

Essex vs. Somerset
Somerset 173 (John Lee 71, Wellard 57, Nicholas 5 for 48, Eastman 4 for 68) and 28 for 0. Essex 153 (Nichols 71, Andrews 5 for 40).

Derbyshire vs. Gloucestershire
Gloucester 234 and 186 for 9. Derby 325 (Alderman 74, Worthington 50, Townsend 52).

Scotland vs. South Africans
South Africans 252 (Cameron 67, Vincent not out 59, Hollingdale 5 for 39). Scotland 38 for 2.

Army vs. Navy
(At Lords)
Army 378, (Hudson 77, Bryan 94, Cassels 54). Navy 27 for 5.

YOUNGSTER TAKES 7
WKTS. WITH 7 BALLS
LONDON (By Air Mail). A youngster named Fred Hibbert, who plays for Windsor Sports Club, recently accomplished a remarkable bowling performance. His team played Windsor Juniors. Hibbert was given the ball, and with seven successive deliveries took seven wickets!

VON CRAMM BEATS ALLISON

Inter-zone Davis Cup Finals
In Men's Singles

(Special Cable.)
WIMBLEDON, July 22. In the Inter-zone final of the Davis Cup Baron Von Cramm beat Allison 8-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Baron Von Cramm (Germany) with masterly display defeated Wilmer Allison (United States). Both the countries were on a level in the game of each. Inter-zone final of the Davis Cup. The hard fought game of both was splendid and their service was glorious and all-round, hitting marvellous angled shots. Von Cramm with backhand winners favoured the numerous lucky net-cord balls of Allison. Spectacular volleying saved two set-points in the tenth game. The first set was tragically served and there were three doubled-faults in the fourteenth game.

LAWYERS AND MISCONDUCT

(Continued from page 6.)

the one strand of gold in the web of English Criminal Law which threw the onus, throughout the trial, upon the prosecution, to establish the guilt of the accused. Apparently the Privy Council forgot this strand in the web of their own Criminal Law, and in applying the law to India they have allowed it to be painfully tarnished. After all when a barrister is being tried under the disciplinary jurisdiction, it is a quasi-criminal trial, and the onus should lie, throughout the trial upon the petitioner to establish the guilt of the barrister concerned. He should not only prove the conviction but also that the nature of the conviction was such as to make the barrister unfit for the exercise of his profession. This is what the Chief Justice held—understanding and appreciating the fundamental principles of English Criminal Law much better than the final tribunal which presides over the destinies of the Empire.

Absurd Decision

The result of the Privy Council decision is this. If a barrister is convicted of rash and negligent driving, the Government have only to put in the conviction and do or say nothing more. Then the onus is on the barrister to show that rash and negligent driving does not make him unfit to practise his profession—on the contrary such hazardous acts may cause him to be very much in demand by adventurous litigants. It is necessary to take this extreme case to understand it and appreciate how absurd the Privy Council decision is. One does not like to use the word absurd in connection with so august a tribunal as the Privy Council. Being the final tribunal it must always be in the right. But then, as has been observed by a witty Judge, there is no one to tell it that it is wrong.

NIGHT RAID ON ROOM AT KAMATIPURA

BOMBAY, Tuesday. In a raid on a suspected gambling den situated on the ground floor of a building at Ninth Lane Kamatipura, on Monday night, the Nagpada police arrested seven persons including the alleged keeper of the gaming house.

The accused were stated to have been gambling in cards at the time of the raid.

They were ordered to be released on bail by Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Police Court, to-day.

FINED RS. 75 FOR THEFT FROM POLICE QUARTERS

BOMBAY, Tuesday. For stealing two ten-rupee notes from the police quarters at Shepherd Road, Nagpada on the 8th of last month, Sheikh Ali Sheikh Dawood was sentenced to-day by the Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Police Court, to suffer a day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75 in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY RETIRES

The Improvements Committee, on Tuesday, put on record their cordial appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. A. V. Sabnis, the Municipal Secretary, during the tenure of his office.

Mr. Sabnis is retiring this week, and Mr. Gordhandas G. Morariji the chairman, eulogised the services rendered by Mr. Sabnis and wished him long life, good health and well-earned rest.

ENGLISH CRICKET IN DOLDRUMS!

Australia Has Good Laugh At
England's Failure Against
South Africa

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, July 18.

(By Air Mail.)

Miss Freda Scott, the Felkstone county player, who all but created a Wimbledon sensation by her tenacious battle with Mme. Mathieu, lost the East of England Women's Championship at Felkstone on Saturday which she had captured last year. She lost the championship to Miss Lelia Row, of India.

Miss Row, the former India champion, defeated Miss Scott at 6-3, 6-2 in Saturday's final, and it was a worthy win. The little lady from India has only one piece of artillery, and that a ferocious forehand drive, beautifully controlled. Her backhand is a deservive weapon reluctantly used, for she is so agile that she can run round a drive with a nimbleness few can equal.

Miss Scott is a mistress of the healthy drive on both wings, and religiously exploited her rival's backhand corner but her accuracy was less marked than usual, and she mistimed too frequently. Miss Row ran out from 2-11 in the first set and from 3-2 in the second.

"DAVID" AND GOLIATH.

Earlier in the day Juro Yamagishi, the Japanese Davis Cup player, retained the East of England Championship against the challenge of George Iytleton Rogers, the Irish Davis Cup exponent, the Japanese winning at 6-3, 6-3. It was nothing but a case of "David" facing "Goliath."

The giant Irishman's service, however, hurled down at great speed, which was the only phase of his game to tease his small, but nimble-witted, rival from Japan.

GENTLEMEN V. PLAYERS

Following the selection for the team for the Gentlemen versus Players match an interesting argument developed at Lord's last week between a correspondent and three cricket stalwarts. The correspondent had it on because it may by chance give others something over which to ruminate when strap-hanging in the Underground train. The problem was this: Suppose instead of the usually rather monotonous Gentlemen versus Player matches, an internal representative match was held between an eleven of the best bowlers and a team of the best batsmen in the country. Who would win?

It would be understood that each side would field good wicket-keeper. The bowling side, for example, would open with an attack by Larwood and Voce, change to Maurice Tate and Bowes, and bringing on such spin merchants as Freeman by way of a change.

The batsmen would have to depend on men like Hammond for their bowling strength, while against this it would have to be borne in mind that Larwood, for instance, is a more than a useful batsman on his day. My correspondent thinks that the batsmen would win. He favours them not because they are better cricketers than the bowlers, but because the modern wickets are so greatly in favour of the man in front of the stumps. The scoring on both sides, he argues, would be pretty low. The bowlers would be lucky to knock up 100, and the batsmen, against a ten-star attack, might find things pretty awkward. Unfortunately, the really good bowler is usually a handicap in the field, and that

is where the batting side would have the edge on the score board.

Roof For Test Players

England cricketers for the Test matches in future will spend their test match evenings under one roof if plans now under consideration by the M.C.C. are carried out. During the current match at Headingley, Leeds, between England and South Africa, R. E. S. Wyatt, the England captain, and the selectors are living outside Leeds; the Yorkshire players are staying at their homes or with friends; and five of the professionals are in one local hotel.

The suggestion that the M.C.C. should follow the example of the Football Association and the Rugby Football Union and keep its players together during the international matches is now being taken up officially. All the England players will probably stay at the same hotel during the next Test at Manchester. A point that will have to be adjusted is the matter of payment of the hotel bills. The present arrangement is for professionals to be paid a fee of £30 (£40 in the case of a Test against Australia), out of which they pay their own hotel expenses. In these circumstances they are of course, free to choose where they find accommodation. According to the new arrangements all the players will have their hotel bills paid.

English Cricket In Doldrums

Reports received from Australia suggest that the Australians are having a hearty laugh over England's collapse at Headingley, Leeds, on Saturday last in the third Test match against the South Africans. True, the England selectors had to put up with withdrawals from a curious mixture of causes. Yet, nobody expected even a weakened England eleven to be dithered out on a perfect pitch just over 200 runs. English cricket is in the doldrums, say English cricket critics, and it is not being helped by all this unneral bating in Tests and county matches. These critics point out that coaches at the county "nurseries" should not put the curb on young batsmen. They should encourage free play on either side of the wicket, and try to remember there used to be a stock over the bowler's head. For instance, a critic watched a young professional recently who is being sent in first for his county team. He has strokes. He will lose them sure as fate unless he shuns "no risk" batting. And it is the adventures of cricket that draw the crowds. County clubs are always complaining of lack of funds, but people will support county cricket, they forget, if they know they are going to see play with life in it. The sit-on-the-splice stuff is driving the most patient to resentment. The English crowd prefers to stay away from cricket matches now-a-days.

Rhodes And Verity

Although the bowling honours in the Yorkshire and Surrey match played last week went to Bowes and Llewellyn, the game was notable for the fact that Hedley Verity, the Test bowler (who had the following bowling analysis at Headingley yesterday against South Africa: 12 overs, nine maidens, five runs, 2 wickets) completed his 1,000 wickets in first-class cricket. At the start of the season, Hedley had taken 887 wickets. A correspondent is interested in a comparison of Hedley and that other great Yorkshire left-handed bowler Rhodes. He has ascertained that Rhodes took 1,000 wickets in his first four and a half English seasons. Verity, who played for half the 1930 season and regularly since, has also had two tours to help him. From this it is clear that Rhodes had the harder opposition to face and is therefore entitled to be awarded our vote.

Here is a cricket club service record that will take some beating. Mr. R. T. P. Williams, President of the Herefordshire Cricket Club has served the club as player and official for sixty-five years. He started playing for the club in 1870, and for forty years never missed a game. Mr. Williams still plays an occasional game.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day
Hindu: Ashad Vadi 9, 1931
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 22, 1354
Parsi: Behman 21, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 12m
Sunset: 7h 17m
High tide: 6-55 18-21
Low tide: 6-07 12-54
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, Mud Sports in aid of Cross Earthquake Relief Fund, 5-30 p.m.
Football Match: Gloucesters vs. Durham L. I., Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
FRIDAY, July 20
Football Match: Essex Regiment vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
SATURDAY, July 21
S. S. Carriage with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Football Match: Durham L. I. vs. East of League, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN
Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notification Column.

KARACHI-MADRAS AIR MAIL SERVICE
Owing to a forced landing at Vyara (District Surat) on account of bad weather, the Northbound Aeroplane of the Karachi-Madras Air Mail Service, leaving Poona on Saturday, July 20, was delayed at Karachi with the Westbound Imperial Airways Aeroplane which left from Karachi on July 21.

POSTAL NOTICE
Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. 'Naldora' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 25th instant.

VEGETABLE MERCHANTS' MEETING
To consider the advisability of adopting lbs. (Rattali) weights in the vegetable trade in the whole of the Bombay City, a public meeting of all the wholesale and retail vegetable merchants of the city will be held under the auspices of the Vegetable Market Merchants' Committee to-day, (Wednesday) at 3-4 p.m. at the Sobeji Savalaram Mether Hall, Shri Sanvatalami Bhuvan, opposite Bynulla Station. Mr. Ganpatrao Tukaram Mali of the Crawford Market will preside.

MATUNGA GUJARATI SEVA MANDAL
The Mandal was started in June 1933 with the main aim of "Service" to the Gujarati residents of Matunga. About 53 members are enrolled and more are being enrolled.

SRI VENKATESA DEVASTHANAM
The Annual Tiruvudipuram festival of "Sri Andal" commences from to-day (Wednesday) and will be celebrated for ten days closing on August 2.

SPECIAL "ZANANA" SHOW OF "BHARAT-KI-BETI" TO-MORROW AT 2 P. M.
The Krishna Talkies will be giving a special "Zanana" show of "Bharat-Ki-Beti" the sensational Social picture that is running continuously for the last five weeks and drawing crowded houses, to-morrow (Thursday) 25th inst. at 2 p.m.

INTER-MILL PING PONG TOURNAMENT
In this tournament, the Khatau Sports Club has defeated Toyo Podar Mills by 5 matches to nil.

THE REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Merry, Mad Thrill Hill
"ONE NEW YORK NIGHT"
with FRANCHOT TONE UNA MERKEL
THRILLS! LAUGHS! MYSTERY!
ALSO
LAUREL-HARDY
in "DIRTY WORK"

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
EDDIE CANTOR
in SAMUEL GOLDWYN'S production of
KID MILLIONS
Released thru UNITED ARTISTS
SONGS—GIRLS—COLOUR
SPECTACLE!

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"One New York Night." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Kid Millions." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK (Lamington Road)—"Noor-e-Tamam." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Special Zanana show for ladies and children on Thursday at 2 p.m.
PATHE—"Goin' to Town." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Romance of Manhattan." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Shahi Lutera." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Blood Feud." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Bharat-Ki-Beti." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Search for Truth." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Babe in Toyland." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Just Imagine." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Usha." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROBINHOOD—"The Lightning Warrior." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Selection of Indian music. (Gujarati songs). 1 p.m. Available Market rates. Selection of European Lunch Time Music. 4-30 p.m. Ladies' Hour. Talk by Beth. 5 p.m. A relay. 5-30 p.m. European Programme. Relay of music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Indian Programme. Light music. By P. N. De-woolkar. European Programme. 7-45 p.m. Empire relay. 8-15 p.m. Indian programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 8-45 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Musical Interlude. 9-20 p.m. "Here and There." By the Rambler. 9-30 p.m. The Art Players (Directed by Josef Barthel). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

MATUNGA HINDU SABHA AND GANESHOTSAV

A public meeting of the Hindu residents of the Dadar-Matunga Estate will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. at the Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay North, Matunga, to elect a representative Managing Committee for the celebration of the ensuing Ganeshotsav festival.

LECTURE ON EVEREST EXPEDITION

And Music Programme In Aid Of Quetta

In aid of Quetta Relief Fund there will be a Magic Lantern Lecture with Cinema shows on "The Mount Everest Expedition" by Mr. Y. S. Toro, Educational Inspector of Visual Instruction, Bombay Presidency, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Blavat-sky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chorn-patty.

A musical programme will be also provided by the pupils of the School of Indian Music, Bombay. Admission by tickets of Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 and annas 8.

KURLA CHURCH MANGO THEFT CASE

Canon Law Expert In Witness Box

At the resumed hearing on Tuesday afternoon of the case in which Matthew Rodrigues charges C. Walton and one Roongia with theft of mangoes, before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho at the Dadar Court, Father Macry Aristides, an expert in Canon Law, was examined.
Witness said that the parish priest was the administrator of the parish, according to the Canon Law. The Law made provision for the appointment of a warden. And only the Bishop could appoint or remove the wardens. The body of wardens could act only in conjunction with and under the presidency of the Parish priest. Therefore the wardens could not administer any property of the parish without the consent of the parish priest. Even the archbishop could not curtail any of the powers given to the parish priest by the Canon Law. The wardens together formed an advisory body, and the priest was not bound to follow their advice.
Cross-examined by Mr. Karbhari for the defence, witness stated that the management of the property belonging to the church was not uniform in all churches; in details there were some differences according to the prevailing custom. Witness had not acquainted himself with the customs adopted by the Kurla Church.
The wardens, witness stated, were administered an oath before their appointment. And under the oath the wardens undertook to manage the church property.
The priest was the administrator and was the president of the board of administration.
For the examination of defence witnesses, the case was adjourned to August 6.

SUIT AGAINST SHRI GOKULNATH MAHARAJ

Petitioner Seeks Adjourment Of Case On Medical Grounds

An application made on behalf of the complainant, for a further adjournment on grounds of serious ill-health of the case in which Goswami Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj and three others are charged with the breach of the Sharda Act, was challenged by counsel for the defence at the Mazagoan Police Court when Mr. I. S. Haji resumed further hearing of the case on Tuesday.

The defence contended that the malady from which the complainant suffered was not so serious as to justify an adjournment, and said that despite the doctor's opinion that the complainant was too weak to stand any unnecessary physical or mental strain, he would call evidence to show that the complainant had been attending his usual duties, as recently as Monday night, without any restriction.

The Magistrate observed that a doctor's opinion concerning his patient's health could not be rejected by the opinions of a layman, but only by that of another doctor.

DR.'S EVIDENCE

Dr. Ramarao Vijayakar, an M.B.B.S. of the Bombay University, giving evidence, said, that the complainant, Puranchand L. Shroff, was undergoing medical treatment under him from July 14 onwards. Shroff was suffering from a dilation of the heart, palpitation and high blood pressure. When his blood pressure was examined subsequently in the rooms of Dr. P. C. Baruch, it was found that the blood pressure stood at 210 mm. about 90 to 100 mm. over that of the normal. Witness had examined the patient "this morning" was at 192 mm. The opinion of the witness Shroff was unable to stand any strain, either mental or physical, without exposing himself to fatal consequences. Any unnecessary strain might mean a haemorrhage of the brain. The doctor felt that the patient might need a month's rest before he could attend the court.

DEFENCE CROSS-EXAMINATION

Mr. Lalji Goculdas, Bar-at-Law, cross-examining on behalf of the defence asked: You said that on the 16th of last month you had advised the complainant not to stir out of his room. Did he follow your advice?
Witness: Yes, except on two occasions when he visited me in my rooms. That was about the 18th and 20th.

Q: When you examined him to-day you told that he visited the East India Chamber of Commerce yesterday night?

A: He did not inform me about it, and I did not ask him to-day if he had obeyed my instructions.
Q: How did he come to you on the 18th and 20th?
Witness: He came in a victoria.

Mr. Lalji Goculdas then said that he was going to call some witnesses to show that the complainant was trifling with the court with such pretexts as heart trouble and so on. He knew instances in which people suffered from heart troubles and yet lived to a good old age, attending to their duties. The court ought not to be guided merely by the opinion of a doctor, while granting adjournments in cases of sickness.
The Magistrate remarked that he would have to rely on the doctor's opinion as against a layman's evidence unless the learned counsel could bring some other doctor's testimony to refute Vijayakar's opinion. Mr. Lalji then said that he would call in another doctor's opinion and would strengthen it by the evidence of several witnesses.

AT MERCHANTS' MEETING

Mr. Pannalal, the President of the East India Chamber of Commerce, deposed that on Monday night Mr. Shroff, who was the Secretary of the Association, had attended a meeting of the Directors at the office premises at Laxmidas market. Shroff was present at the meeting from 8-30 to 11 p.m. and took part in the discussion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Babrekar, witness admitted that there were no controversial subject on the agenda of the meeting held on Monday night and that most of the Secretary's work was done by the Assistant Secretary. Witness further admitted that Mr. Shroff had applied for leave on Monday on grounds of ill-health, but as from the rules of the Association, he had to present the application personally, Shroff had to come to the office.

Mr. Baldeo Lalaji, a land-lord, said that he was deputed to watch the movements of the complainant since the last two days and added that he had seen the complainant at his office on Monday evening at about 4 p.m.

The case was then adjourned till to-day (Wednesday) to facilitate the defence to call for a doc-



The Dowager Lady Constance Cozens-Hardy (left) with her daughter Mrs. Bailey, wife of His Majesty's Minister in Nepal, sailed to England by the Italian boat on Tuesday.

Janaki's Letters In Ranganayaki Case

Magistrate Allows Them To Be Put In Despite Counsel's Objection

Mrs. Ranganayaki was once again examined at the Mazagoan police court on Tuesday when Mr. I. S. Haji resumed further hearing of the famous "Aeroplane Romance Case" in which R. N. Kapoor stands charged with enticement and detention of and adultery with a married woman.
Francis Mello Crasto, the proprietor of the Mello hotel, examined as a defence witness, stated that between the periods 31-1-35 and 6-2-35, Kapoor and Ranganayaki were staying at his hotel, but there was no occasion for him, during their stay there, to go into their room.

"THEY LOOKED SWEET ON EACH OTHER."

Mr. Gadkari, counsel for the defence asked: "You stated in your examination-in-chief that they behaved as a honey-mooning couple. How could you have arrived at that conclusion?"

Witness: The position of my office at the hotel was such that I could notice any people going up or down. I did not particularly watch these people, but from the casual notice I took of them I found, that they looked sweet on each other.

Q:—Can you explain what you mean by looking sweet on each other?

A:—They were talking very sweetly to one another and laughed jollily in each other's company.

JANAKI'S LETTERS.

Mrs. Ranganayaki, who was then called as the next defence witness, identified three letters which were written by her sister Janaki to Kapoor on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of November 1933 purporting, among other things, to future expectations of "calling you our brother-in-law, next year" and so on.

These letters were tendered as exhibits. Mr. Acharya objected. Mr. Gadkari stated that his object in tendering these letters as part of the record, was to show that the complainant's family

were in friendly terms with the accused. The Magistrate allowed the letters to be put in.

Cross-examined by Mr. Acharya, Ranganayaki said that her sister was an unmarried girl, sixteen years old at present and fourteen years when she wrote those letters to the accused. Janaki had studied up to the second form of the Madras University. The letters were written in witness' presence.

CATEGORICAL DENIAL.

Continuing, Ranganayaki categorically denied having asked her sister to write those letters; having dictated any or the passages contained in the letters, or, having corrected the letters. She said, of course, she had read those letters before they were sent and, in fact, they were sent along with her own.

Mr. Acharya: Can you explain why the girl was writing to the accused?
Witness:—Because she was friendly with him.

Q:—Did she become friendly with him through you?—No.
Q:—Friendly for what purpose?—I do not know.

When counsel asked as to who it was that first became friendly with Kapoor, the Magistrate disallowed the question remarking "it is not necessary."

Mr. Acharya:—When she wrote these letters did you not protest?

Witness:—No, why should I?
Q:—Far from protesting you wanted her to write?

A:—I neither asked her to write nor not to write. She wrote of her own accord.

Ultimately Mr. Acharya asked: If I show you any letter, on seeing it, will you be able to say whether it is your sister's or not?
Witness:—Surely, yes.
Q:—How can you make it out?
A:—From her hand-writing. I have seen her writing a lot of letters and sometimes even poems. The case was then adjourned till August 2.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Special Branch

The Special Branch of the Bombay City Police is in charge of all political activities in the city. Though its members are not members of the Criminal Investigation Department, yet it has become common to describe them as C. I. D. men. For the past several years the Special Branch of the City Police has been under a Deputy Commissioner, who has been an Indian. Another fact worth noting is that all the officers in this Branch have been Indians. Recently Rao Bahadur M. N. Desai, a popular Inspector of the Special Branch, has been made a Superintendent, a post newly created. Mr. Desai has earned a good name both among the officials and those whom he and his assistants had to arrest. It is understood that this new post has been created with a view to do away with the post of Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Special Branch. Khan Bahadur Peltana, who is the Deputy Commissioner in charge, is due to retire within a year or a year and a half. After that, it is understood a European Deputy Commissioner will take charge of this

Branch in addition to some other work. Is this move, as is believed, in anticipation of the New Reforms, under which Indian Ministers are expected to hold the Police portfolio also?

Motor Horn Nuisance

The motorist has no sympathy for the citizen when he blows the horn indiscriminately or excessively. The London police has recently laid down new laws by which this universal nuisance has been appreciably minimised. In Bombay the nuisance is continued at all hours of day and night. Something ought to be done for the peace of mind of the people.

In order to awaken the public conscience the W.I.A.A. is holding a mock trial of the well-known citizen at the Taj Mahal Hotel on 31st July, on which day the association is having a dinner. It is expected that about 300 motorists will be present. After the dinner a mock trial will be held in which a prominent citizen will be accused and a Full Bench will try the case. The attention of those who are interested in this question is invited to the advertisement appearing elsewhere in to-day's issue.

DEFALCATION IN B. H. VARSITY

Pro-Vice-Chancellor Gives Evidence In Case

BENARES, (By Mail).
Principal A. B. Dhruva, Pro-Vice-Chancellor in the course of his evidence in the Benares Hindu University defalcation case, stated that the office work was in charge of the joint secretary and assistant secretary and so far as the administration was concerned he used to look to it. Vijal Prasad Mukerji, the head accountant, Shambhu Prasad, a clerk in the accounts branch, and Balakrishna Daa, the cashier, who are accused persons, were holding their respective posts in the year 1934-35. Vijal Prasad Mukerji, the head accountant, was used to check all the bills and then passed them over to the joint secretary and he subsequently sent them over to the witness for final payment orders. It was the duty of the joint secretary to see that the bills that were submitted to Mr. King, the Principal of the Engineering College of the Benares Hindu University, have gone through all the formalities and the witness turned the witness for payment orders. The witness further defined the duties of the head accountant and after looking through some of the bills presented by the prosecution identified his own signatures on them. The witness was then cross-examined.—A. P.

ECHO OF BALLIA-BENARES CASE

BENARES, (By Mail).
Pannalal, an alleged revolutionary, is being tried by the City Magistrate, Benares, under Sec. 110 criminal procedure code. He was arrested on February 23, 1935 in connection with Ballia-Benares Conspiracy Case but was released on June 19, 1935. The very day he was arrested under Section 110 Criminal Procedure Code at the gate of the District Jail, Benares. He has however been released on bail on the 17th instant. The case is proceeding.—A. P.

HARIHAR SHARMA CHARGED UNDER ARMS ACT

BENARES, (By Mail).
The Joint Magistrate, Benares, has charged Harihar Sharma under Section 19 (f) of the Arms Act. He has been released on bail.—A. P.

HINDI EXAMINATIONS

Preliminary examinations in Hindi will be held on Sunday, the 8th September 1935. Applications for the same on prescribed forms should be sent so as to reach the office on or before 8th August. The examinations are of three grades, Prathamik, Madhyama and Rashtia Bhasha. There will be two centres for Bombay one in Girgaum and the other at Dadar. Those interested in Hindi study and examinations are requested to write to the Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Motor House, Hughes Road, Bombay.

DELHI UNIVERSITY COURT

Indranarayan Brijmohanlal Re-nominated

The Viceroy, as the Chancellor, has renominated (for the third time) Mr. Indranarayan Brijmohanlal, Acting Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, as a member of the Delhi University Court for a further period of three years.

TRANSPORTATION FOR MURDER

Mr. Justice Davar at the High Court Sessions sentenced Sebastian Joseph Pinto, an Indian Christian (30), to transportation for life on the jury having unanimously found him guilty of the murder of one Devadatto Fernandez under circumstances already reported.

His lordship accepted the verdict, and in view of the jury's recommendation for mercy, sentenced him to the lesser punishment as above.

The Advocate-General with Mr. J. Gomes appeared for the prosecution. Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. A. S. R. Chari defended the accused.

tor's opinion regarding the condition of the complainant.

Mr. Babrekar appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Lalji Goculdas with Mr. Mohanlal Desai and instructed by Messrs. Hirajal Mehta and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the defence.

NURSING HOMES IN CIVIL HOSPITALS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

The Bombay Government have decided to establish Nursing Homes in the Civil Hospitals at Sholapur and Belgum. The rules have been framed on the lines of those of the Nursing Homes attached to the Civil Hospitals at Poona and Karachi. The Nursing Home at each of the Hospitals will be available for European, Anglo-Indian, and Indian patients.

A list of medical men authorised to attend and treat patients in the Home will be published from time to time. Permission to enter the Home can be obtained only from the Civil Surgeon, or in his absence, from the Deputy.

While in the Home, patients will be under the sole care and treatment of the medical man of their selection. They will not be entitled to gratuitous treatment by any member of the Civil Hospital medical staff.

The charge per diem will be Rs. 5 for a European and Rs. 3 for an Indian patient. Patients in the Home will be supplied with all necessary furniture, bedding, etc., food and ordinary nursing. No medicines or medical or surgical appliances will ordinarily be supplied. When special nurses are required, they must be paid for separately and will be obtained from the private nursing staff of the Civil Hospital Nursing Association, when available. The Civil Surgeon may make a reduction in fees in special cases.

Adolph Zukor presents
MAE WEST
GOING TO TOWN
A Paramount Picture
Directed by Alexander Hall
Sure, she's a lady! You can tell by her walk, she's got class!
PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Direction:—Western India Theatres Limited.

KRISHNA TALKIES, Dubash Theatre.
DAILY 3 Shows at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

GLORIOUS FIFTH—5th Week!
EASTERN ARTS PROUD PRESENTATION

Special "Zenana" SHOW TO-MORROW at 2 p.m.
"BHARAT-KI-BETI" With the Lovely Screen-Queen RATTANBAI and an all-Star Cast The Best Picture in Town.

Telephone No. 2200,
Post Box No. 22.

Telegrams "Chronicle"
Registered No. 2-102.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parul Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1935

GAMBLING IN BOMBAY

The lengthy debate in the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday and Tuesday on Mr. A. N. Surve's resolution on gambling in Bombay poorly indicates the enormous spread of the evil in the City. The evil is to be found in many forms, and as if it were impossible for Government to deal with it in all its forms, simultaneously, Mr. Surve confines his resolution to the gambling in American futures or cotton numbers, popularly known as "Sutta Khel." Mr. Surve points out in his resolution that the evil has not only taken a firm hold in Bombay City but is fast spreading to other cities in the Presidency. And he calls upon Government to take effective and immediate steps to check it. Government could not be unaware of the frightful spread of gambling in Bombay City. But unfortunately they have neither enforced the existing law against gambling rigorously enough nor have they attempted so far to make the law itself more rigorous. They informed the Council sometime ago that they were going to amend the Gambling Act, but they have not yet brought up any Amending Bill. And as regards enforcing the present law, Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha severely blamed the Bombay Police for not being sufficiently vigilant in checking the evil.

A Widespread Evil

The enormous extent of gambling in Bombay City may be gauged from the fact, quoted by Mr. Surve, in moving his resolution, that, so far as gambling in cotton figures alone is concerned there are as many as 28 news sheets in the City giving cotton figures believed to be likely to win, and these sheets are understood to have a daily circulation of about 30,000. Not only men of means but even the poor workmen and domestic servants in the streets indulge in this form of gambling almost daily. But "Sutta Khel" is not the only vice common in the City. The older forms of gambling like that connected with the races and the Goa lottery are more common now than they ever were. Of these the former is regarded by some as innocent sport; but even if it is, it has undoubtedly encouraged gambling.

Call A Conference

The evil is now so wide-spread and so deep-seated that it has be-

come a difficult problem even for Government to tackle. On Monday the Home Member, speaking on the resolution, did not seem to know Government's mind and said it was rather difficult to explain Government's attitude until they had heard the arguments of the Councilors. On Tuesday the Finance Secretary remarked that it was extremely difficult to draw a line legally between legitimate forward transactions and "sutta" gambling. But we cannot believe that for that reason the latter cannot by any means be penalised. The Finance Secretary referred the House to the official Bill, rejected by it in 1931, making it a criminal offence to enter into contract in cotton business except through some members of a cotton association. He also assured the House that, if any member would introduce a Bill on the same lines, Government would duly support it. The difficulty of legislation in such a matter is undeniable. We are, however, glad to learn that Government propose to introduce a Bill of their own amending the existing law. The Home Member on Tuesday placed before the Council the recommendations in this regard made by the Commissioner of Police. Some of the powers which the Commissioner asks for his officers are not merely too wide, as the Home Member himself acknowledges, but they also constitute an unwarranted interference with the fundamental rights and liberties of the citizens. Such, for instance, are the powers to enable the Police to enter any house without a warrant and to listen to conversations on the phone. Such powers cannot be granted to the Police without endangering the liberties of the people. But in our view they are not necessary. What is necessary is the enhancement of the penalties provided in the existing law, rigorous restriction of the sale of news-sheets, and vigorous action by the Police who may be empowered, as proposed by the Commissioner, to detain persons convicted under the Gambling Act. At all events, Government will do well to accept the suggestion of the ex-Minister, Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, that the Home Member should call a conference of all interested to assist him in devising effective measures. Government may also appoint a committee of officials and non-officials for the same purpose.

A "New Deal" In Britain

The Baldwin Government having turned down the "New Deal" proposals of Mr. Lloyd George, the latter has breathed fire and brimstone against the National Government. So far as the sketchy summaries of the proposals wired out to this country permits a judgment, there really seems nothing new or radical for which Mr. George and his followers would be entitled to claim an effective New Deal. The "Yellow Book" of the Liberal Party of 1928 contained a more systematic and scientific plan for the relief of unemployment, and the reconstruction of the British social system than the present proposals contain. The analogy of the American Experiment has rightly been discounted by the Baldwin Government, not only because a new road of such dimensions as Mr. George proposes would add heavily to the current burdens of the Exchequer for a long while before the works started by means of such borrowed capital begin to yield any return, but it may even be questioned if there is really any scope for productive employment of so much capital in Britain to-day. There is, indeed, no question about the prevalence of unemployment on a still colossal scale—notwithstanding the substantial reduction effected in these figures since October 1931. Nor can there be any doubt as to the real distress prevailing in certain regions in the British Isles. But the cure of these undoubted evils lies not in such temporary palliatives, but in a radical reconstruction, for which neither the Lloyd George Liberals, nor the National Government seem to be prepared or willing.

In these circumstances, the suggestion that Mr. George, in his disappointment at the treatment meted out to his proposals by the National Government, would turn

to the electorate at large to obtain another chance for a comeback to power takes an appearance, which would otherwise not have been treated seriously. For, there is nothing of which Mr. George is not capable, even after he has passed the biblical limit of three-score-years and ten. The Liberal Party is, of course, officially still committed to the basic institutions of our commercial and individualist society; but if Mr. George personally makes a volte face to Socialism of a sort, if he makes a bid for the leadership of Independent Labour Party, if not also of the Trade Unions, and seeks to give effect to some part of Sir Stafford Cripps' scheme for socio-economic reconstruction, no one need be surprised. The British Fascists have had a sad time under the careerist leadership of Sir Oswald Mosley. Mr. Lloyd George, again, may mean a totally different thing, if he takes the vacant chair in that effete and moribund organisation. After all the main strength of the National Socialist movements—call them Fascist or Nazi, as you like—has come from economic distress, exploited by self-styled Socialists, who may have in them the makings of a new Julius Caesar, minus his genius. But whether Mr. George takes on the Fascist colours or swears by the Third International, an unlikely event, it is certainly in his power still to make the next General Election in Britain a dramatic, if not an epoch-making, occasion. He has, for one thing, still the command of the Party War chest of a million sterling; and one can still do a lot with a million, and a name like Lloyd George's, divided inter se, and has no real policy that could capture the electorate. He has, moreover, no commanding figure with histrionic ability,

'A. E.'—THE IRISH MYSTIC

An Appreciation

(By Sir Lalubhai Samaldas)

I had the privilege of meeting the late George Russell well known as "A. E." to the English reading public, in August 1925. Before leaving for Dublin, I had met Mr. J. Macneil at that time High Commissioner for Ireland in England and requested him to give me two letters of introduction, one to the head of the Co-operative Movement in Ireland and the other to the great Irish Nationalist and poet, "A. E." Mr. Macneil was the first full-time Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency and as such he and I had come in close touch as interested in the development of the Co-operative Movement in this country. Mr. Macneil informed me that "A. E." was then the Head of the Co-operative Department in Ireland and that one letter of introduction will serve both my objects.

Student of Upanishad

When I first met "A. E." in his office, he appeared to me more of a mystic than an administrator of an important Department of the New Republican Government. He informed me that the Co-operative Movement in that country had come to a dead-stop, chiefly on account of the burning down of the co-operative dairies, first during the Civil War and later on by the Black and Tans. He added that the new Government had more important and serious work to attend to than the re-starting of the Co-operative Movement. There was, however, to be a change in the personnel of the Ministry as regards the Agriculture and Co-operative Departments and that the new Minister was really sympathetic towards the co-operative movement and was sure to revive the co-operative movement. After giving me the existing literature on the subject which he had considered, he got collected and properly packed beforehand, he began to talk of Hindu Vedanta Philosophy and of Patanjali's Yoga Sutras. I was taken a-back by his knowledge of both these subjects of which he evidently knew much more than what I did. It was not so much his knowledge of the subjects that evoked my admiration and respect as his having consistently and perseveringly tried to incorporate the teachings of the Upanishads and Bhagwad Gita in his life. Religion can only be of use if it enters the soul and moulds the character of men. In that respect "A. E." appeared to be more religious than many professors of Hindu Philosophy in our Universities and also than many learned Sannyasis whom I had the honour of meeting in India. He recommended me to read translations of some of the Upanishads and I found later on that he had written a very valuable forward to the translation of Katha Upanishad.

His Interest In India

He wanted to know the progress made by the Nationalist Movement in India as he took a very sympathetic interest in the same. He said the correct thing to do was to awaken the National spirit among the masses by acquainting them with the brave deeds of the heroes of the nationalist period. All those deeds should be impressed on the minds of the people in their own language. Incidentally, he mentioned that he could not understand why young Indians wrote poems in the English language when by writing them in their own vernaculars they could appeal to a much larger audience than by writing them in English. He added that very often these young Indians did not properly understand the technique of the English language and consequently their poems did not and favour with English readers. I left him after about an hour and half's interview and when I bade him good-bye, I felt here was a greater Hindu Yogi—even in English dress—than many I had the honour of knowing in India.

which could put across schemes and ideas, which in the mouth of lesser men would inevitably sound unintelligible gibberish to the British electorate. Finally, the present Government really can—for electioneering purposes they certainly would—appeal to their achievements that might well earn them another lease of life in the absence of a well-conceived and energetic attack from the Left. The disappointment of Mr. George, therefore, does not occasion us either surprise or fill us with hopes of any improvement in the stolid policy of marking time which Mr. Baldwin's leadership may be taken to make the unfortunate peculiarity of the present Government.

LAWYERS & MISCONDUCT

Reflections On Privy Council Decision

By
M. C. CHAGLA.

The judgment of the Court of Appeal, in the case in which three Barristers were proceeded against under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the High Court although it did not go to the length which those who appeared for the Barristers concerned and the Bar Council would have wished it to, was still hailed both by the Bar and the public as a courageous assertion of the rights of the members of the Bar and a curt and emphatic repudiation of the attempt on the part of the Executive to use the disciplinary jurisdiction of the High Court as a lever for the purpose of browbeating members of the Bar into a submissive loyalty as far as political questions were concerned.

Legislature's Intention

It was argued by the Barristers concerned and the Bar Council that the phrase "professional or other misconduct" had been used by the Indian Legislature for the first time in the Bar Councils Act and that in previous legislation dealing with the same subject the language used had been very different. The Legislature, in order to attract the disciplinary jurisdiction of the High Court, had either talked of "misbehaviour," "neglect of duty," "reasonable cause," "Criminal offence implying a defect of character rendering a person unfit to be a pleader." But the expression which is to be found in the English Law on the subject was studiously avoided. When the Bar Councils Act deliberately used the expression "well-known to English lawyers," it was not too far-fetched to assume that the Legislature desired the High Courts to apply the same tests in judging a Barrister's conduct that had been applied in England. Now it is quite clear that in England no Barrister or Solicitor would be struck off the rolls for conduct which arose out-

side his profession unless it was infamous conduct such as to make him unfit to associate with his brother practitioners. It is also to be noted that the Bar Councils Act does not speak generally of "misconduct." It speaks of "professional or other misconduct." The force of "other" cannot be minimised. It can only mean that the other misconduct must be of a kind which if it had been committed in professional capacity, would have rendered the Barrister concerned liable to action. In other words the Legislature did not seem to intend to punish all kinds of "other misconduct." The courts had to consider what effect that "other misconduct" would have on the person concerned in the way of his profession.

Charter Of Liberty

This argument did not find favour with the Chief Justice who observed that the Court had jurisdiction to take action in all cases of misconduct, and it should be left to the discretion of the Courts to take action only in suitable cases. But still the Chief Justice refused to treat a conviction 'per se' as misconduct. He rightly said that he could not go behind a conviction, but a conviction was nothing more than a piece of evidence which the other side was entitled to rely upon, and which the Court would consider along with other factors in the case. He further said that the Courts were entitled to consider the grounds on which such conviction was based in order to determine whether they involved any conduct implying unfitness on the part of barristers for the exercise of their profession. He refused to assist the State in converting the Courts of Law into an agency for striking at the opponents or critics of the State. He said quite clearly and unequivocally that "the disciplinary jurisdiction vested in the Court should not be employed in

aid of the Criminal law" and he went on to observe, what was regarded as a charter of liberty for the members of the Bar who were engaged in political activities. "Merely having been members or assisted the operations or managed the affairs of an unlawful association does not render the advocate unfit for the exercise of his profession." Thus the Government, by merely declaring at its sweet will any association unlawful, could not intimidate members of the Bar into severing their connection with it by brandishing this weapon of disciplinary action.

Laying The Ghost

The Chief Justice also rendered a great service by finally laying the ghost of Sir Norman Macleod's remarks in an earlier case that "lawyers would feel embarrassed in giving advice to their clients when they had bound themselves to refuse civilly to obey certain laws," and that "those who live by the law should keep the law." This ghost has haunted many a High Court Bench which has been called upon to try similar cases. The ghost has now received its quietus, and may it rest in the grave which the Full Bench of the High Court has at last—after a very long last—dug for it.

Privy Council's Dictum

And now comes the Privy Council decision trying to undo much of what our High Court had achieved. The Privy Council decision, as one reads it in the papers, comes to this. As soon as a conviction is proved against a Barrister, the onus is shifted on to him to show that the nature of conviction was not such as to make him guilty of misconduct. A short time before the Privy Council gave this judgment Lord Sankey the then Lord Chancellor, in a celebrated judgment, was talking of

(Continued On Page 4)

Frankly Speaking

ILL-ADVISED VISIT

Nazis in Munich must, we hope, have suffered a considerable amount of chagrin and discomfort. But the British Legion delegation which is responsible for it by refusing to lay a wreath on the memorial of Nazis killed in Hitler's "Beer-cellar revolt 1923" could not but do so. The action would have amounted to a glaring political demonstration when the visit itself of the delegation is to say the least of it, ill-advised. For, in the present circumstances it is worse than a parody of its theoretical objectives. The ex-servicemen's organisations in Germany are not German, but Nazi, which is rather dramatically proved by the drive against certain recalcitrant organisations the other day. A friendly visit of the British Legion with the mission of Peace and Goodwill is hardly advisable when it is remembered that thousands of German ex-servicemen are in concentration camps for the crime of being non-Nazi or Jew.

"GIVE THE DOG."

Mr. Butler admitted in the House of Commons on Monday last that Mr. Masani's passport was impounded at the request of the Government of India, who considered that his activities were such as to make it undesirable that he should possess a passport permitting him to travel abroad. Mr. Grenfell's supplementary question suggests that Mr. Masani was alleged to be a "Communist." It has been the custom with officialdom and its faithful apologists complacently to dub a man a "Communist" and seek to hang him. Government evidently pursued that convenient course again, which is an unfortunate commentary on the respect shown to the recent judgment of Justices Lord-Williams and Jack of the Calcutta High Court.

WHAT IS UNDESIRABLE?

But even that apart, Government as well as any one with any interest in Indian politics know what activities Mr. Masani is engaged in. These activities are well-known because they are public. And Government also know that Mr. Masani is intimately and officially identified with the Con-

gress Socialist Party which, as Mr. Grenfell pointed out, is "a constitutional and legal society working within the Congress Party." Yet his activities are considered sufficiently "undesirable" to justify unjustifiable restrictions on his movement. Bureaucracy, it is in an open secret, would deny what the law, even the law of India, allows if it is inconvenient to the bureaucrats. But do they really imagine that their extra-legal measures would stop "undesirable activities" in India or prevent knowledge from spreading abroad?

INDEFENSIBLE

While the Punjab Government have imposed censorship on the Press—a step that is an unwarranted interference with the freedom of the Press, Bengal has just provided another instance of the principle that the Executive should not be given too much power. The inevitable temptation to abuse it is often as compelling as it is dangerous. The law which enables authority to dictate to the Press is bad enough. But who could have imagined that the Government of Bengal would require the Indian Press not to publish any report or comment on the firing at Lahore? And yet, amazing though the fact is, this is what has actually been done. We cannot too strongly condemn this utterly indefensible interference with the legitimate functions and rights of the Press. It is worse than interference. It means that the executive considers itself entitled to suppress anything, however irrelevant it may be to its own immediate problems.

A MISCHIEVOUS SUGGESTION

General Clifton-Brown suggested in the House of Commons that, in view of the necessity of employing British troops in communal disorders, the Secretary of State should go at a slow pace with the Indianisation of the Army in India. It is curious that though the suggestion implied a reflection on the Indian troops, there was no reply to it from the Government. As regards the plea for slow Indianisation, it was quite superfluous, as for other reasons, too, though less

altruistic, Army Indianisation is already going on at snail's pace.

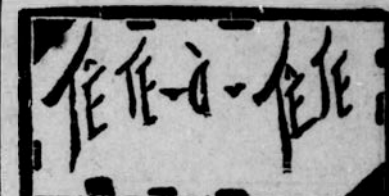
WANTED CHEAPER TAXIS

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has only echoed the general feeling in the City in recommending to the Police Commissioner that the rate of fares of public taxis in Bombay should be reduced to at least six annas per mile and that he should also consider the feasibility of introducing the four-anna taxi. If the rates are reduced, there will necessarily be an increase in the taxi traffic and taxi-owners will not suffer on account of the change. As a matter of fact most taxi-owners now accept lower fares than the scheduled ones, and the practice needs only to be regularised. Moreover, when prices all round have fallen, taxi fares cannot be allowed to remain long an exception to the rule.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Executive And Sedition

To institute proceedings against a person for a speech of this kind, according to the Calcutta High Court, will be to give the impression that Government are copying the methods prevalent in Germany and Italy where free speech has been ruthlessly suppressed. "So far as we know," Mr. Justice Lord-Williams added, "that is not the present position in India." In expressing this opinion, the Calcutta High Court was perhaps too optimistic but the quashing of the conviction should be a stern warning to the Executive that courts are not likely to connive at Executive intolerance of freedom of opinion. It was a presumptuous abuse of law to launch such a prosecution and we are glad the High Court has promptly pulled up the Executive. The judgment is a sign of the healthy change since Communism and advocacy of Bolshevism were frowned upon as high treason and those who delivered a few speeches and wrote a few articles advocating Communism were hauled up for conspiring to deprive the King of the sovereignty of British India. From the Meerut vendetta to the Calcutta judgment is a far cry but we hope the Government will accept the position that rational advocacy of change does not necessarily mean infringement of the law. The Executive in India should abandon the idea



ANOTHER SEVERE SHOCK AT QUETTA

Salvage Preparations.
—Bori Bunder Headlines.
Actual operations would clearly result in calamitous tragedy. There should, therefore, be no talk of salvage.

Q. E. D.

Lord Davies has submitted a motion calling for immediate steps to effect a settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute "in accordance with the principles of the League of Nations and Covenant of the League" asking for the appointment by the League Council of an impartial Commission to investigate into matters in dispute.

Late in the day and rather quixotically futile, all this manifestation of activity on the part of the worthy peer of the realm. But how very characteristically like the sleepy hollow—otherwise known as the House of Lords.

And—where have we heard that name? The noble Lord sounds vaguely familiar.

The Bishop of Madras wants Christian young men to forget their communal distinctions and to serve the land of their birth—India.

What are Bishops coming to these days? The Archbishop of Canterbury, please note.

A Nazi cartoonist has drawn Signor Mussolini as a crusader off to the holy war.

With the only difference that while the adversaries in the Crusades were "Infidels," Mussolini is fighting the Christian power of Abyssinia.

Vice-Admiral Campbell said in the Commons that much of the British Navy was verging on the obsolete.

Besides more of other things.

Wholeheartedly supporting Mr. Surve's resolution to check the spread of gambling in "American Futures" Mr. L. R. Tairsee declared in the Legislative Council: "If gambling in 'Futures' was stopped people would begin gambling in Tram and Victoria numbers."

Our junior colleague respectfully scratched his head and said, "Don't know what the clever M.L.C. is driving at, but any way, hear, hear and all that sort of meaningless rot."

So far as we are concerned, however, we gamble and will continue to gamble on "Mr. Tairsee's latest." It is a perpetual game of hazard, one merit of it being that Mr. Tairsee himself can participate in it.

Mr. Lloyd George accuses the British Government of regarding the present economic condition of the country with "boastful complacency."

In fairness to Lloyd George it must be recognised that he now regards the post-Versailles world with more or less apologetic complacency.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question regarding the impounding of Mr. Masani's passport, Mr. Butler said that it had been done at the instance of the Government of India who considered that Mr. Masani's activities were such "as to make it undesirable that he should possess a passport permitting him to travel abroad."

Our sympathies are entirely with the Government of India.

MARRIAGE AS A PROFESSION FOR WOMEN

—Headline.

Quite lucrative.
"Why so melancholy, old man?"
"Miss Jones rejected me last night."

"Well, buck up there are others."
"Yes of course, but somehow I can't help feeling sorry for the poor girl."

that what it does not like is unlawful and reconcile itself to a conception of Law as superior to it, and by which it is as much bound as the public.—Hindustan Times.

Italy Suspends Gold Clause

Needs Urgent Money For Payments Abroad

(Special Cable)

ROME, July 22. The Italian Government have suspended the clause stipulating for 40 per cent gold a coverage of notes. The reason of this suspension is given as urgent need to procure money for payments abroad. The decision is entirely at variance with the hitherto adamant official policy of maintaining a high nominal value of the lira.

Considered in conjunction with Il Duce's recent warlike pronouncements, the step is taken to imply that Government regard the situation as extremely serious, and intend to pursue their course to the end, whatever it costs the country.

PRICE OF ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN

(Special Cable)

ROME, July 23. Without formally abandoning the gold standard Italy has taken a step, which is open to every country, of reducing the minimum metallic cover, but her adherence is only nominal, and if that outcome of the reduction of gold cover is a large increase in note issue the ultimate result

must be in some measure a deflation.

The decision, which was taken at a secret meeting of the council after the Bourses closed last night, reflects the strain on the Italian finances of excessive purchases abroad for the Abyssinian campaign, which led to the recent heavy gold drain on the treasury. Suspension of note cover means that Italy has now about £93,000,000 available for exchange operations.

MASAI WARRIORS WERE BENT ON MASSACRE

Magistrate Exonerates District Commissioner For Shooting Natives

(Special Cable)

NAIROBI, July 22. Details of the attack by Masais on District Commissioner Buxton's Camp were revealed at the inquest on two natives killed in repulsing the attack. A dramatic statement was made by a wounded Masai that the attack was intended to kill everyone in the camp wearing clothes. He said it would have succeeded but for the fact that Buxton's small force was armed with rifles.

Buxton graphically describing the attack, said his party only fired after the Masais had disobeyed two warnings. He was unaware of any grievances, but blamed the initiation ceremony from which the men had just emerged for their frenzied condition.

The magistrate completely exonerated Mr. Buxton and sentenced 40 warriors to a year's hard labour for rioting, three to two years' jail for robbery, one to three years' and eighteen strokes of the cane for assault. Several were acquitted.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN

Subscription List Will Close On Wednesday

RUGBY, July 22. Subscription list will open and close on Wednesday in respect of cash applications for the issue of £13,469,981 Commonwealth of Australia three per cent stock of 1935-41 at par.

By this means redemption at par will be effected of £12,420,113 New South Wales three per cent stock which is definitely redeemable on October 1 next and of £1,049,868 Victoria five per cent stock of 1935-45, which is optionally redeemable on similar terms.

Underwriting arrangements are being completed to day. Formal notice of consent has been issued by the Treasury. This is the tenth conversion operation carried out by Australia since October 1932.—B. O. W.

MALERKOTLA CASUALTIES

Ten Injured And 200 Arrested

SIMLA, July 23. Official intimation has been received that during the recent disturbances at Malerkotla ten persons were injured and 200 arrested made.—A. P.

LAUNCH CAPSIZES IN GODAVERI

MADRAS, July 23. A Rajahmundry message says that six persons are reported missing as a result of a launch capsizing in the Godavari River. It appears that the launch was proceeding to Bhadrachalam and was caught in heavy gale. Twenty-four persons are reported to be safe.—A. P.

BAN ON YOUTH ORGANISATIONS

Nazi Church War Takes Serious Turn

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, July 22. Further developments have occurred in the Nazi Church War. The Minister of Interior Dr. Frick has issued a new order forbidding Confessional Youth Organisations, especially Catholics, wearing uniforms and badges and holding parades publicly with flags from participating in field days. Similar orders have been in force in a number of districts but the new order extends to the whole country.

H. LALJEE MEETS MUSSOLINI

And Dines With Pope Next Day

BOMBAY, July 23. Mr. Hosenbhai Laljee who is now in Europe had an interview with Signor Mussolini on July 12, and dined with the Pope on the next day.—A. P.

H. LALJEE TO CONTEST ASSEMBLY SEAT?

Sequel To Unseating Of Mr. Jaffer

BOMBAY, July 23. According to private advices received in Bombay Mr. Hosenbhai A. Laljee has decided to stand for the bye-election to the Legislative Assembly from the Central Division, Mahomedan Constituency, to fill the vacancy caused by the setting aside of the election of Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer whose election was declared null and void.—A. P.

STUDENTS OF INDIA MEET IN BERLIN

Association Holds Fifth Congress

BERLIN, (BY AIR MAIL). Thirty delegates attended the fifth Congress of the Association of Students of India and Ceylon held this year at Berlin for the first time.

They represented the 2,500 members of the Association throughout the European Universities. Of this total, 2,000 belong to universities in Great Britain, and the remaining 500 to other European countries.

Officials from the Propaganda Ministry and prominent savants were present at an evening meeting of the association at the Humboldt Club. A lecture on Indian art was given by Professor Chatterji of Calcutta University. He traced general lines of Indian art from Ajanta cave paintings to modern times, commenting on the influences of Jaina and Rajput art and of the Moghul conquest.

Blind imitation of European art had done much, he said, to debase the old Indian art. Referring to the movement for a return to the pure Indian style, he recalled that the first school in Calcutta in 1904 by an Englishman.—Reuter.

PIONEERING FLIGHT

R. A. F. Flying Boat Takes Off To Singapore

PLYMOUTH, July 23.

The R. A. F. Flying boat under the command of squad-leader Penderleith took off this morning on a pioneering flight to Singapore. The crew consists of Pilot Officer Hobbs four non-commissioned men. The machine intends to take an all-British route, via Gibraltar, Malta, Aboukir, Basra, Rasalkhiman, Karachi, Gwalior and Chittagong. It has been planned to complete the journey in 19 days.—Reuter.

LOSS TO "UNITED PRESS"

Simla Office Editor Dies Of Heart-Failure

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, July 23. Mr. S. P. Bose, Editor, "United Press," Simla Office, died of heart-failure this afternoon. Mr. Bose seemed in perfect health as he participated in the Press Conference to-day and did the usual round of collecting news.

IRREPARABLE LOSS

CALCUTTA, July 22. On receipt of the sad news of the sudden death of Mr. S. P. Bose, the Delhi and Simla Editor of the United Press of India, this afternoon, Mr. B. Sen Gupta, Managing Director of the "United Press" has sent the following message to Mrs. Bose at Simla:—

The sudden death by heart-failure, of Mr. S. P. Bose, Editor of the United Press of India at Simla, this afternoon at 2-30 p.m., is a bolt from the blue. My personal loss as well as the loss to the United Press Organisation is irreparable. He was a great limb of the organisation, which he nursed with us as his own child. He contributed greatly to the success of the United Press by single-minded devotion, loyalty and ungrudging service. He occupied a place in my heart and in the hearts of his comrades and in the organisation, which would be difficult to fill in. Nature's born gentleman full of human kindness, dignity, courtesy, initiative and tact, he was an ornament to the profession, which is poorer to-day by his sudden and untimely death. No words of consolation are enough for Mrs. Bose and children and his father-in-law and other relations. My heart goes out to Mrs. Bose and her children in their great bereavement. God alone can give them peace. Myself and other comrades offer our deepest condolences and tribute and love in tears, to one who was so dear to us and who died like a hero fighting for our cause. May God grant his soul eternal peace.—United Press.

GIRI'S "NO" TO MADRAS GOVT.

Refuses To Serve On Delimitation Committee

SIMLA, July 23. A report from Madras states that Mr. V. V. Giri was invited by the Government of Madras to serve on the Sub-Committee of the Madras Delimitation Committee for the consideration of the questions affecting labour constituencies, but Mr. Giri declined the invitation specially in view of the opinion expressed by the President of the Congress.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU AT BENARES

Benares, July 32.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, arrived here this afternoon from Patna to perform the opening ceremony of the Bharati Bina Company. He was received at the station by the leading Congressmen of the town. He motivated straight to Seva Upavasa where he will stay with Mr. Shivaprasad Gupta. The opening ceremony will take place at 6 p.m. to-day.—United Press.

Sukkur:—Ram Sarup, a reputed snake-devourer, was bitten by a venomous snake and killed. Sarup came here to give performances. Yesterday he went to a jungle along with a snake-charmer to capture snakes. There he was encountered by a big venomous snake and bitten by it to death.—United Press.

Govt. Move Against Sutta Khel

(Continued from page 1.)

No association, be it East India Cotton Association, Shri Mahajan Association, or any other could control gambling in cotton futures. The figures of futures were required by them for their lawful business. But the jealousy that existed between various associations made their members, to say the least of it, not infrequently speculative. To expect such associations to control gambling was expecting too much of them. Then again the figures on which gambling took place were not fixed in Bombay, but in New York and telegraphed from there. Figures from any other trade would be equally suitable for gambling. The Home Member said that he would be too glad to welcome any constructive suggestion.

Control by legislation was the thing that remained. The speaker agreed with the mover of the resolution that the existing act was antiquated and needed considerable amending to meet the present-day requirements. The Police Commissioner in his suggestions recommended enhancing the penalties, both in fine and imprisonment. For people running gambling shops high penalty must be laid down as the minimum; but for their victims, the courts must show consideration. The Police Commissioner thought that the following amendments were necessary, if the police were to deal with the evil adequately.

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS TO POLICE. They were (1) any Inspector, sub-inspector or sergeant, on receipt of reliable information that gambling is going on in any house shall be empowered to enter such house without warrant and arrest the occupier (2) the police should have the power to make the Telephone Company disclose names and addresses of all its subscribers, to permit police officers above a certain rank to listen to any suspicious phones, in order to trace betting transactions and places and centres of gambling organisations. Such officers should have power to raid such places and seize money and betting slips and lists of names.

Continuing, the Home Member admitted that they were very wide powers indeed, and doubted whether the House would grant them. He agreed that selling of news sheets must be prohibited by law. But then they were required for trade purposes and needed publication just like stock exchange figures. The Police Commissioner further suggests that section 27 of the City Police Act be so amended as to enable the City Police to extend from Bombay for two years any person having within two years three convictions under section 11 or 12 of the Act. These were the main suggestions of the Police Commissioner for legislation which would now be taken into consideration, and every effort would be made to produce a draft bill in the near future for the consideration of the House, and also to make provision for such extra police staff, as might be required.

UN-OFFICIAL VICTORY. In view of this assurance, the Home member requested the mover to withdraw his resolution. The motion was then put the House and declared carried. Government remained neutral. This may, by courtesy, be called the first un-official victory in this session.

CART BEFORE HORSE. Sardar Bhimbhai Nalk thought that Mr. Kamat's suggestion for establishment of Conciliation Boards was like putting the cart before the horse. He was against putting hard restrictions on the village sowars.

The Revenue Member, Mr. Madan, said that it would be a misfortune of Government to try too many systems at one time. Mr. Gazdar supported the motion.

Mr. Punjabi, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, opposed the motion. It struck seven when Mr. Punjabi was still on his feet. The motion was thus talked out, this being the last day for non-official business in this session.

The House resumes discussion on the Police Act Amendment Bill to-morrow.

BAD SEASON FOR POTATO-GROWERS

Chemical Fertilizers Become Unpopular

(From Our Correspondent).

GOTACAMUND, July 21. The potato market shows signs of going from bad to worse. Inadequate rainfall and the general financial depression are said to be the main causes, and the ryot who closed a bad season last year is now confronted with a still worse season.

The use of chemical fertilizers has not found much favour among the majority of the ryots, since opinion has gained ground that in spite of the increased output, chemical fertilizers have made the soil barren and highly unproductive after some years' use.

PLANTERS' CONFERENCE. Th Annual Conference of the United Planters' Association of Southern India will be opened on 13th August next by His Excellency Governor of Madras. Speeches will be delivered by veteran planters on the various planting problems of the day. The proposed increase of rubber quota for South India and the tea restriction of crop and output will be matters of much importance to be discussed at the Conference.

MORE TEA FOR VILLAGERS. The Indian Tea Cess Committee, with its South Indian headquarters at Trichinopoly, has been doing extensive propaganda in various parts of South India, towards increasing the consumption of tea in towns and villages. The demonstrators actually explain the benefits of tea drinking in the villages, and their efforts have met with much success everywhere.

Situation Improves In Lahore

Not Much Support For Jathas Among Sober Muslims

LAHORE, July 23.

As decided last night, the first batch of five Blue Shirt volunteers started at 9-15 a.m. to-day from the Wazir Khan mosque and proceeded to Shahidganj. At 9-20 a.m. they were arrested near the Kotwali.

It seems that there is not much support among Muslims for leading such jathas. Arhars also do not support such idea. Nor there is much enthusiasm for this form of protest.

Considerable improvement was seen in the situation to-day. In the civil area normal business and traffic has been resumed. The places which were danger zones on Sunday such as the Mori Gate where the Blue Shirt Camp is situated, the Circular Road where several lathi charges were made on the infuriated mobs, the Akbari Gate where one constable was stabbed by a Muslim on Friday after the Juma prayers, the front of the "Siyasat" office in the Circular Road where the police after lathi charges opened fire, present a normal atmosphere.

Even near the Ekki Gate, the City Kotwali and other Muslim quarters of the city, there is no mob. Everything is calm and shops have been opened.

The police and military arrangements still continue near the Kotwali. British and Indian troops are on duty.—United Press.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS FUTILE

LAHORE, July 23.

The Shahid Ganj situation took another turn this morning when the Muslims changed tactics from mass demonstration to sending small batches with the avowed object of marching to the Shahidganj Gurdwara and courting arrest in face of the ban imposed last night. This turn was anticipated when the crowd dispersed from Delhi Gate on Sunday evening and adequate arrangements were made accordingly by the police to meet this eventuality.

Since then crowds have been congregating at Wazir Khan Mosque throughout Sunday night and the whole of Monday. This crowd had left their homes on Friday afternoon to march to Shahidganj. Yesterday they were addressed by their 'Ulema' (religious preachers) and some of their leaders; and it was decided to offer disobedience to the official ban by sending small batches openly to the Gurdwara.

Two such batches of five men each attempted to march to Shahidganj, this morning, and were immediately arrested.

Further batches, it is understood, will follow. The peace negotiations between Muslim and Sikh leaders have not led to any result.—A. P.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

Lahore Situation Under Control

LAHORE, July 22. The Punjab Government have issued the following "communique" regarding to-day's situation in Lahore:

"Last night passed quietly, and the city this morning has outwardly a peaceful appearance. The crowds at and near the Delhi Gate have dispersed. The barriers erected yesterday in front of the Delhi Gate and on the Circular Road near the Kotwali have been removed, and traffic is moving normally. Muslim shops are generally shut. Hindu shops are open. At present there are no signs of crowds forming."

BRICKBATS THROWN ON POLICE

Action was taken to disperse the crowd at the Akbari Gate side of the Kotwali. After they had been warned to disperse and refused to do so the police charged and the crowd dispersed. The Police followed them up and brickbats and missiles were thrown at them by the crowd. Portions of the crowd re-assembled and again the police charged and dispersed them. Here also after further warning it was necessary to fire two rounds as the crowds had re-assembled, but this crowd was less determined than the crowd near the Akki Gate side and did not re-assemble so often.

The total of the rounds fired during the day were fifteen. Number of casualties have not yet been accurately ascertained but it is believed that the number of killed does not exceed ten and it may be considerably less. The number of the wounded is also believed to be very small.

In the meantime the crowd at Delhi Gate had gradually diminished. Probably as a result of the action taken against other crowds. By nine in the evening it had dispersed altogether and the Circular Road was completely clear and responsible Muslims

were doing their best to persuade their co-religionists to desist from defiance of law. The situation at 9 p.m. was favourable than at the same time on the 20th and although this improvement may prove to be temporary there is reason to hope that it may represent a more reasonable frame of mind on the part of those defying law deliberately.

TROOPS REINFORCED

The situation in Lahore is under control. In view of the possibility of bands of Muslims from outside entering Lahore necessary steps have been taken to heavily reinforce the troops and the police. By the courtesy of local Governments concerned the Gurkha Military Police are on their way to Lahore from Bihar and Orissa and Armed Police are being despatched by the Government of the United Provinces. Armed Police from the Delhi Province have already arrived. A full regiment of Cavalry has also arrived and a battalion of the Gurkhas is on its way to Lahore. There are thus ample forces to deal with any incursion of persons from outside. In fact bands so far entering have been small. No serious reactions have so far been reported from any district outside Lahore.—A. P.

KEEPING DELHI FREE FROM TROUBLE

DELHI, July 20. The authorities in Delhi are keeping in close touch with the developments at Lahore.

Mr. A. P. Hume, I. C. S., District Magistrate Delhi, told a representative of the "Hindustan Times" that all necessary precautions have been taken by him to keep Delhi free from any trouble.

SOUTH AFRICANS BEAT SCOTLAND

LONDON, July 23. Following are the results of First Class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

ESSEX vs. SOMERSET: Somerset won by 150 runs. Somerset 173 and 240 for five declared (Lee 57, Wellard 83) Essex 153 and 110 (Andrews 4 for 31).

DERBYSHIRE vs. GLOUCESTERSHIRE: Derby won by ten wickets. Gloucestershire 234 and 171 (Copson 5 for 31; Mitchell 4 for 54) Derby 325 and 81 for no loss (Storer 52 batting).

SCOTLAND vs. SOUTH AFRICANS: South Africans won by an innings and 85 runs. South Africans 252 and Scotland 80 (Vincent 6 for 19; Tomlinson 4 for 26) followed on 87.

ARMY vs. NAVY: Army won by an innings and 76 runs. Army 378, Navy 68 (Stephenson 4 for 16) followed on 234 (Shaw 55).—Reuter's Special.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS Men's Doubles

WIMBLEDON, July 23. In the inter-zone Davis Cup Allison and Van Ryan beat Von Cramm and Lund 3/6, 6/3, 5/7, 9/7, 3/6.

There was a terrific struggle in which the Germans had two match points in the fourth set and three match points in the fifth set.—Reuter's Special.

Need For Birth Control

PROBLEM MUST BE FACED BOLDLY

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"
Sir.—The resolution urging use of contraceptive methods passed by the Women's Conference shows a marked advancement in mental as well as moral equipment of Indian womanhood. It is often argued by men reformers that their efforts towards the reorganization of our Society are persistently opposed by women of India. By passing such a completely modernised resolution at a meeting only held by women, the latter have strongly refuted the said allegation. Before making any comment on the resolution itself one would be perfectly right if one congratulated the Organizers of the Conference on their showing such courage and thoroughly free spirit. They have proved that the Women of India have now begun to show a keen interest in matters so vitally connected with the social organization at large and their own physical and mental development.

DISPROPORTIONATE INCREASE OF POPULATION.

It is a known fact that population of the world is increasing in a way which is quite disproportionate to the increment of food supply. The principle is not of only recent application. It works from times immemorial, and as water keeps its own level excess in population is reduced to a convenient level by disastrous epidemics and war. However, men divide food and go on dividing it until a man's return is reduced to bare nourishment just to keep him alive and thus his physical weakness generates deadly disease. Even earning of such scanty food has become a very big function of human activities, and most of us have to spread their whole time in procuring a mere sustenance. Culture, Civilization, art and other fine activities of human mind are quite foreign to them. This problem of our population is thus doubly killing men.

But let us see how this problem affects individual life. Poor families are getting children whom they are not able to nourish and educate properly. When the number of children exceeds their normal financial ability the families become poorer and poorer day by day. But due to want of proper nourishment, they all—including the children—grow weaker and weaker. The head of the family suffers also from the anxiety. His wife often helps him in earning but still both ends do not meet. Over and above the domestic work and this help in earning the housewife has to deliver a baby every two years or even at shorter intervals. She cannot bear this.

Again there are families which, though quite healthy enough to rear a number of children, excess in procreation tells much upon the body and mind of the mother. It is a grave crime as recognised by reformers to burden a woman of weak constitution with pregnancy at regular intervals. But no less severe a crime is to burden a woman's mental capacity by more anxiety for more children than she can cope with. However great her faculty of development may be, she is reduced to a mere machine by begetting children in excess, and the children do not get what is best in their mother. They, though well supplied with food and school education, cannot be real citizens.

THE REMEDY.

What are the means to avoid these? Our idealists will shout at the top of their voice that it is celibacy mental and physical. But idealists have no idea about the practical application of their theory. Then the so-called natural means of avoiding pregnancy, i.e. abstinence is approved by many serious considerations. It is not in the scope of this little thesis to deal with every one of them. The only thing which would be sufficient to refute this clamour for celibacy and idealism is the impracticable nature of the means they suggest. Physicians are always asked to prescribe medicines which are only available. However effective their medicines may be, but if they are not procurable by the patients, they are worthless. Let them look around themselves and within themselves and they will find out that the instinct for sexual relation, which they want to suppress, is more than a match for them, and one among millions may perhaps be able to overcome it completely. The whole mass of people cannot base their conduct upon the example of a rare one. So if we have to face the problem at all, we have to face it bravely and frankly by taking

advantage of what science has taught us—meaning artificial means of controlling conception. It is high time that already married women and girls on the threshold of conjugal life should be taught perfectly how to control conception and get children at will. The methods, of course, may be defective but that does not lessen the necessity of urging them and unless something better and practical is put in the market by anybody else, we have to follow the present methods. I am afraid I have not dwelt upon the subject in all phases and especially on moral ground which is also one of the favourite objections put forward by the idealists. I close this adding that economic morality has suppressed religious dogma at present.—Yours, etc.,
A WOMAN UNDERGRADUATE.

Homeopathic Degrees

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."
Sir.—With reference to the correspondence regarding the Dadar Homeopathic University, I notice that some of the correspondents are keeping the main issue in the background, and diverting the discussion by arguments in favour of Homeopathy. There is a good amount of public opinion in favour of Homeopathy; and to write any more in defence of Homeopathy is just to carry coals to New Castle. What the public want to know is some facts about the "Surenra Homeopathic University" as Dr. Lall calls it. The students turned out of this University during the last two years are given Diplomas, which are the highest degrees in Medicine and Surgery. The questions of "A Doctor" as to what are the subjects taught to these students and in what period, still remain unanswered.—Yours, etc.,
PRO-BONO-PUBLICO.

II

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."
Sir.—I have gone through the entire correspondence in your "Readers Reviews" up to the 22nd inst., and I have come to the conclusion that my Allopathic friends found out that the Medical Act in India does not protect them in particular, and other Medico-Sciences like Homeopathy, Vedic and Unani in general, and I endorse their views as to its amendment. My Allopathic friends started a controversy on "Allopathy vs. Homeopathy, and having failed to disprove the superiority of the latter, they turned their anger on me. Other critics are all Homeopaths. While closing my correspondence, I might state that I have given all the necessary and relevant details regarding my institution and have replied to all the pertinent questions, the long and short of it being "my Institution is not a diploma mill, rather it is one institution and one alone in whole of India, which has adapted entirely University basis of working, and I stand as a promoter of the first Homeopathic University in India. All the members of the Board of Examiners are qualified Allopaths, of the Calcutta University and abroad, and have taken to Homeopathy, all being Homeopaths of long standing and fame at Calcutta. Dr. N. Ghatak the Chancellor is 37 years' Homeopathic practitioner, is double graduate of the Calcutta University, and is of 64 years of age. The Faculty's prescribed course is followed by my institution, and the Faculty sets the papers, and examines the same and thus the results are declared.

The Diplomas are signed by the Chancellor and countersigned by the Principal, and are delivered in the public. The conductors of the institution have no hand in awarding the Diploma or passing and failing the students. The education imparted is on the true Hahnemannian lines and to keep the students conversant with the Allopathic ways necessary knowledge in Etiology, Pathology, Bacteriology, as well as Anatomy, and Clinical Microscopical work is not neglected. Besides, the students are given a thorough knowledge in criticism and comparison between Allopathy and Homeopathy, establishing the superiority of the latter. As regards Mr. Bhat's reference to the "Scientific Healer" I make a total denial. Further, Sir, I cease my correspondence reluctantly, as I do not wish to waste time in replying to letters of those who are concealing their identity, particularly the Homeopaths, whom I still challenge if they can

come in my way to propagate the true art of healing—Homeopathy.—Yours, etc.,
DR. LALL.

B. B. & C. I. Electric Service

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"
Sir.—I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish the following in your esteemed paper and oblige:
"It is understood that the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association have arranged to meet Sir Guthrie Russell Commissioner of Railways on Thursday 25th inst., in connection with travel facilities."

The Association have no doubt many suggestions to put forward but may I draw the attention of Sir Guthrie Russell and the Association to include the following in their deliberation:

The B. B. & C. I. Ry., are not giving the public of Bombay the full benefit of electrification which has been provided with public funds. Compared with steam and the G. I. P. the train service has been very slightly accelerated only during the busy hours and less during slack hours.

Will the Commissioner please inquire if further acceleration is not possible in the public interest?

The B. B. & C. I. Ry. have decided to electrify their Suburban train services upto Virar, but from the slow Electric services now running between Church Gate and Borivli the public will regard the money spent on this as wasted unless full advantage is taken of this motive power and the train services speeded up to a far greater extent than at present.—Yours, etc.,
P. G. MEHTA.

Madras-Bombay University Controversy

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"
Sir.—One has to view with dismay the revival of difference between the Bombay and Madras Universities and the consequent attitude of the Bombay University towards the students from the Madras University. Though it must be admitted that the circumstances were sufficiently provoking which led to this attitude, it is none the less detrimental to the interest of the students in general disabled from prolonging their educational career by such narrow restrictions. The position is simply that of two great entities fighting each other with little consideration to the annihilation of innocent lives. Even from the national point of view this perennial quarrel of the educational centres is to be decried inasmuch as it infuses in the minds of the people a spirit of unhealthy rivalry resulting in the setting up of insurmountable barriers. At a time when co-operation should be the ideal, we are faced with the anomalous spectacle of this estrangement of universities. Do the originators of this give themselves the least trouble of thinking of the difficulties and embarrassments presented to the student world? One is at a loss to understand why the students should be made the sufferers of this fatal feud.

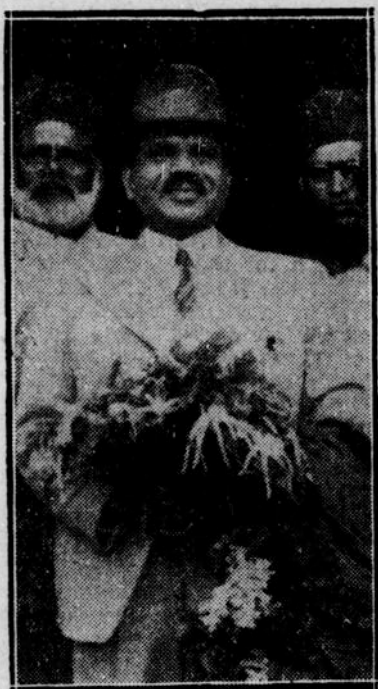
Whatever be the arguments adduced in support of such a policy of exclusion, deteriorating the morale of education we are yet sanguine that these differences will be made up by the timely intervention of those thinking men at the helm of the affairs of the universities ending in an equitable, satisfactory, and final settlement of the feud, to the relief of the anxious student population, rendered helpless by the deprival of free choice.—Yours, etc.,
P. R. P. MENON.

Matunga, July 19.

BHARATI BIMA INSURANCE

Rajen Babu Performs Opening Ceremony

BENARES, July 23.
Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, performed the opening ceremony of the Bharati Bima Insurance Company before a large gathering of distinguished gentry. He made a short speech in opening the institution, wishing success to the Company. Pandit Malaviya wished that the Company could help the country in its own way. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya being absent at the function, it terminated after the thanksgiving by Mr. Sampurnanand. Light refreshments were served to the guests.
Babu Rajendra Prasad leaves tomorrow morning for Wardha.—United Press.



Mr. G. A. Mohmadi Director of Commerce and Industries to the Nizam's Government, who had been to England to attend the British Industries' Fair, returned by the Italian Boat on Monday morning.

Bhavnagar Letter

BHAVNAGAR MUNICIPALITY

State Must Increase Grant As City Has Advanced

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, July 22.
Sir P. Pattani who came here on Tuesday last remained busy for the whole day. Merchants of various associations saw him personally and placed before him their difficulties.
Due to the unsettled position of the Bhavnagar port, import trade is dwindling down. It is said that Sir P. Pattani may leave for England at any time.

"OLD AND YOUNG."
Mr. Nanabhai Bhatt of Daxinamurti gave a lecture on "Old and Young" last Wednesday under the auspices of the Theosophical Society wherein he referred to the "gonadism" that is prevailing in Bhavnagar in which educated young men are indulging. Sir P. Pattani attended the meeting. This disease of "gonadism" is fast spreading in Bhavnagar. The complaint that educated and cultured young women are molested and insulted on the streets is a long-standing one. The lecturer referred to the obnoxious disease which has cast a slur on the fair name of Bhavnagar.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES.
The Bhavnagar City Municipality receives a grant of Rs. 95,000 a year from the State which was fixed fifteen years back when there was not so much congestion in the city. To-day the situation of Bhavnagar is changing, its export and import trade has enormously increased, the city is developing and population is increasing day by day. Still the grant from the State is the same. The attention of the State authorities has been repeatedly drawn to lack of funds, for any sanitary improvement but no satisfactory reply has been received by the Municipality. It will be generous of the State if it takes into consideration public health and its overflowing treasury.

CATTLE EPIDEMIC.
Sjt. A. V. Thakkar Bapa, Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, has sent a telegram to Mr. Rajchandrabai Parekh, Trustee of the Harijan Ashram Vartejo on reading some news of the Cattle Epidemic (Sakardo) in the Village of Nari under Bhavnagar State to inquire into the troubles of the Harijans of Nari regarding the cattle epidemic. On enquiry it transpired that about a month back when the monsoon began, this epidemic of "Sakardo" began in Nari. The ignorant shepherds believing it to be the work of the Harijans some hot words were exchanged. The local village panchayat members and the local "foldar" explained the whole position to the shepherds and nothing whatsoever happened after that. To-day the epidemic has completely subsided and the relations of the Harijans are very cordial with the people of Nari.

PATTANI SMARAK FUND.
The adjourned meeting due to the lack of quorum of the Pattani Smarak fund was held a couple of days back at the house of the Nagarshet to consider where the money which has by now gone to about one lakh and a half should be put. It was to be decided to take the Government securities Scholarships to students going for higher studies in science was upto now given but as the rates of interest are very low it was thought necessary to stop such scholarships. The public is very anxious to see that this large sum of one lakh and a half is spent for industrial development and study for the people. The committee has many times passed resolutions to this effect but they have never been put in action.

NO BAIL TO NIMBKAR

Madras C. P. Magistrate Turns Down Application

MADRAS, July 23.
The Chief Presidency Magistrate rejected the bail application of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Bombay Labour leader, who stands charged with making a seditious speech. The case was adjourned to 26th July.—A. P.

KUNZRU'S VISIT TO MALAVIYA

Nothing To Do With Formation Of New Party

ALLAHABAD, July 23.
With reference to the news dated 22nd July, regarding the formation of a new political party in the United Provinces headed by Pt. Malaviya, and the visit of Pt. Kunzru and Lal Manmohan Das to Pandit Malaviya in that connection, the "United Press" regrets to announce that though there is a proposal to form such a political party, the visit of Pandit Kunzru and Lal Manmohan Das to Benares is not in that connection.—United Press.

OFFICES UNDER REFORMS

Nasik Congressmen Discuss Question But Reach No Decision

NASIK, (By Mail).
With a view to ascertain the views of the local Congressmen on the question of the acceptance of office in the future constitution, to place the same before the meeting of the M. P. C. C. to be held at Thana on the 28th instant, an informal and private meeting of Congressmen of the district was held here on Saturday last, Mr. R. H. Gadre presiding.

The members present expressed their individual opinion freely but passed no resolution. It is understood that the consensus of opinion was that the Congress should nominate only those persons for election to the legislatures, who believed in direct action and would support the policy and programme of Congressmen, including the demand for a Constituent Assembly. Further, it is understood, the members expressed themselves strongly in favour of co-operating with other political parties in the country who had the same ideal and were prepared to accept the leadership of the Congress.
No opinion was expressed on the question of acceptance of office.—A. P.

FUTURE OF COMMERCIAL AVIATION

KARACHI, (By Mail).
Mr. A. Lloyd Taylor of the Imperial Airways, speaking on the future of Commercial Aviation to the Rotary Club said that their Empire Air Mail scheme to be introduced in 1937 would be of great advantage with regard to high frequency, mentioning that India might expect five services a week in each direction between herself and Great Britain.

Proceeding, he informed the audience that the British constructors had stated that there was now no insuperable difficulty to the construction of a 100-ton flying boat and once the commercial demand had led to the construction of such a vessel it would be merely a matter of time until air craft upto 1,000 tons could be developed.

Referring to the speed, he said that it could be met in two ways. It was obviously uneconomic to fly at 200 miles an hour for 12 hours and then remain on the ground for the next 12 hours. There was another solution to the problem of speeding up. That was to fly by day and by night. That operation for 24 hours was faced with far more great difficulties.—United Press.

KARNATAK SANGH BOMBAY

The Third Annual Day celebration of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay was held on Sunday last, at Laxmi Baugh, New Bhatwadi. Girgaum a large and distinguished gathering being present.
Mr. Kowshik addressing the gathering, remarked that though many Kannada institutions were established in Bombay before, most of them did not survive. It was really astonishing, he said, that the Karnatak Sangh, during the short period of two years of existence, had been able to make such rapid progress in many directions. He dwelt in detail on the various spheres of activities of the

REMEMBER QUETTA VICTIMS' PLIGHT

Send Your Contribution At Once

The Central Relief Committee organized by the Congress President, has already begun the work of allotting funds to various items of relief to the survivors of Quetta earthquake disaster and Babu Rajendra Prasad has appealed to the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar" to help the Committee by providing funds. The second instalment of Rs. 10,000 from the Three Paper Fund was sent to the Quetta Central Relief Committee on Wednesday. We hope our readers, by their prompt and generous contribution, will enable us to send another instalment of Rs. 10,000 to the Committee by the end of this week.

In order to enable all classes of people easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, for the sufferers from the Quetta Earthquake, the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" have in association, opened a fund called "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund" in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1 will be accepted and acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers.

The readers of the three papers responded, beyond our hopes, to our call for help to swell the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The Quetta calamity is vastly greater than that which had overtaken Bihar. The need for relief and consequently for money to provide that relief is much greater. We have no doubt our appeal to the readers of the "Chronicle," the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" to contribute at least 10 per cent. of their monthly income will evoke a generous and immediate response. We need hardly add that relief delayed is relief denied.

All cheques should be drawn in the name of "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund."

Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amounts contributed by them.

THREE PAPER FUND TOPS Rs. 25,000

List of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund received on 23-7-35 is as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
Previously acknowledged	26,765	5
Purushotam S. Davare	1	0
Jadambai Keshavjee	50	0
A Sympathiser	30	0
K. S. Kadam, Esq., Mand-saur	5	0
A Student	5	0
D. H. Deshpande, Esq.	1	0
In sacred memory of late Ratanlal (or Dhiyabai) Mossara Mrs. Chaturbhuj Govindjee Mossara	25	0
Total Rs.	26,882	5

Mayor's Quetta Relief Funds Exceeds Rs. 117,000

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 110,996-14-6.

ACCOUNT I.
Mrs. Humabai J. K. Mehta Rs. 3,000; The Bench and the Bar of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, as under:— Mr. Indranarayan B. Rs. 51; Mr. A. S. Davar Rs. 51; Mr. Gulamali G. Merchant Rs. 51; Mr. S. E. Kurwa Rs. 30; Mr. M. S. Noronha Rs. 30; Mr. M. D. Lal-kaka Rs. 30; Mr. V. G. Deshpande Rs. 30; Mr. Vadilal N. Shah Rs. 25; Amounts below Rs. 25 Rs. 344.
Office Staff of the Court of Small Causes Rs. 149.
The Staff of the Bombay Port Trust (3rd instalment) as under:— Chief Engineer's Department—Mr. G. R. Bennett Rs. 25; Mr. A. Hale-White Rs. 20; Amounts below Rs. 25 Rs. 202-12-0.
Docks Department—Amounts below Rs. 25 Rs. 349-4-0.
Railway Department, Officers and Staff Rs. 8-12-0; The New India Assurance Co. Ltd Rs. 500; Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Milton Rs. 50; Messrs. Little and Co. Rs. 500; The European Staff of Messrs. Ralli Bros Ltd Rs. 240; Messrs. H. J. Foster and Co Ltd Rs. 100; Mr. Leslie Gwillt Rs. 10.

ACCOUNT II.
The Bombay Hosiery Merchants' Association Rs. 376; Total Rs. 117,373-10-6.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS HELP FOR QUETTA

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 23.
The following are among the latest subscriptions to the Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund:

I through the League of the Red Cross Societies, Paris:— Lithuanian Red Cross Frs. 127,030; Netherlands Red Cross 100,000; Turkish Red Crescent 371,275; Mile Bourlayre 500; total Frs. 598,805; or Rs. 1,050-8-3. Two Japanese Red Cross Society Rs. 2,332-8-0 Three British Red Crescent Society Rs. 1,590-0-0 4; Japan Cotton Piecegoods Exports Association for India Rs. 10,000-0-0.

OWNERS & MANAGERS EXONERATED

Finding Of Enquiry On Loss Of "Millpool"

(Special Cable)
LONDON, July 23.
"The ship struck a terrific sea more in the nature of a tidal wave than a sea caused by the ordinary Atlantic gale," is the finding of the enquiry in the loss of the British steamer "Millpool" in a storm in the Atlantic on the night of 2nd October with a crew of 23 while voyaging from Danzig towards Montreal. The ship was an old one but was good and in a seaworthy condition and manned in accordance with the Board of Trade instructions by deckhands who appeared to have been efficient. The hurricane carried away the topmast while the ship stove in after the hatch water entered the hold. The loss was not caused or contributed to by the wrongful act or default of the owners or the manager.

TRIBUTE TO AMRIT KAUR

Calcutta Teachers Present Address

CALCUTTA, July 22.
More than 500 Calcutta Corporation teachers headed by Professor Abdul Rahim accorded Srimiti Amrit Kaur a befitting reception in the City College Hall last evening.

Srimati Kumudini Bose, a member of the Calcutta Corporation, read the welcome address which praised Mrs. Amrit Kaur's splendid services in the cause of humanity. She said that Mrs. Amrit Kaur demonstrated to the world that it is neither age, nor sex, nor wealth that is the determining factor in inspiring the country, but the determination to do or die for the noble cause that inspires the whole country to the spirit of service and sacrifice.

Mrs. Amrit Kaur thanked the Corporation teachers for the welcome and requested them to instill in the students the spirit of service and sacrifice. United Press.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT VACANCIES

One Muslim Appointed And A Vacancy Kept Unfilled

SIMLA, July 13.
The following Government communication has been issued: With reference to the Press Communications dated the 29th June, 1935, regarding the appointment of six candidates in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, it is notified that; only one Muslim was appointed as no other candidate from that community attained the qualifying standard in the examination held by the Public Service Commission in January, 1935. The Government of India have, however, decided to keep one vacancy unfilled for the time being and to fill it by appointment of one Muslim after a competitive examination, to be held in November, 1935, by the Public Service Commission provided the qualified Muslim candidate is available.—United Press.

OWNERS & MANAGERS EXONERATED

Finding Of Enquiry On Loss Of "Millpool"

(Special Cable)
LONDON, July 23.
"The ship struck a terrific sea more in the nature of a tidal wave than a sea caused by the ordinary Atlantic gale," is the finding of the enquiry in the loss of the British steamer "Millpool" in a storm in the Atlantic on the night of 2nd October with a crew of 23 while voyaging from Danzig towards Montreal. The ship was an old one but was good and in a seaworthy condition and manned in accordance with the Board of Trade instructions by deckhands who appeared to have been efficient. The hurricane carried away the topmast while the ship stove in after the hatch water entered the hold. The loss was not caused or contributed to by the wrongful act or default of the owners or the manager.

SPREAD OF CO-OPERATION IN U. P. VILLAGES

"Intelligentsia" Seems To Have Lost Enthusiasm,
Says Registrar Of Societies

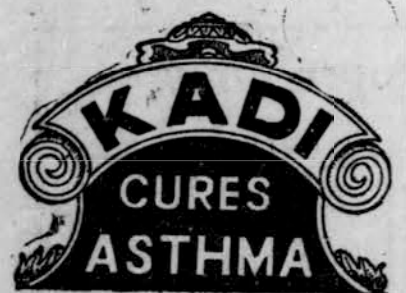
NAINI TAL. (By Mail). "Co-operative education is still defective and the finances of many societies are undoubtedly in a bad way. But in judging the results, one must not overlook the effect both on morale and finances of a series of indifferent and bad harvests and of the slump in agricultural prices. The development of co-operative loyalty is bound to be a slow process; after all our raw material is the ignorant villager usually living on the margin of subsistence. Even so, there has been some progress in repayments. Financially, more than half the societies are sound. Owned capital is large and there is no reason to despair. What is wanted is a speedy and effective process of recovery on the one hand, and on the other, general effort at all round development." Thus comments Mr. Vishnu Sahay, C.S. Registrar, Co-operative Societies, in summing up the progress of the co-operative movement in the United Provinces during the year 1933-34.

The number of banks (credit societies-central), including 9 banking unions, remained 71 as last year. The paid up share capital was 23.6 lakhs. As a concession to societies on account of the agricultural depression, banks allowed more postponements of share instalments and in some cases adjusted share money against loans—the result was that share receipts fell from Rs. 71,092 to Rs. 56,600, while withdrawals of share money increased from Rs. 33,388 to Rs. 47,028.

RECEIPTS AND WITHDRAWALS. The receipts and withdrawals in the deposits of societies were Rs. 7.05 lakhs and 6.06 lakhs, respectively, as against 6.57 lakhs and 5.87 lakhs last year. The total deposits of societies held by banks at the end of the year rose from 3.72 lakhs to 4.73 lakhs; the cause being that owing to heavy overdrafts, advances to members were restricted and lagged behind the automatic growth of owned capital, and the surplus was naturally invested in banks. Deposits from individuals were reduced from 45.0 lakhs to 39.9 lakhs, not for lack of depositors but because owing to large idle balances the banks did not want the money.

Interlocking between banks shrank from 5.55 to 4.48 lakhs; banks which used to borrow found it unnecessary, owing to the growth of the owned capital of their societies and the restricted loaning on account of rising overdrafts.

Advances to working societies and repayments by working and liquidated societies amounted to 15.09 and 19.40 lakhs, respectively, a decrease of 1.07 lakhs and 1.11 lakhs on the figures of the previous year.



"My wife has used the Specific for Asthma called 'KADI' after being a sufferer for 15 years and has obtained much benefit from same."

HENRY E. HILL (Zanzibar). D. SPECIFIC & COY., BOMBAY. Agents: MADON SONS & COY., BOMBAY.

DANGER OF CONSTIPATION

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN

The period of discomfort which nature demands that every woman shall endure is sometimes a source of worry in the event of delay. Often it brings pain and suffering during its course. Castophene comes as a boon to women, who are handicapped in their work, when their recreation is spoilt and they find necessary to cancel even the most important engagements. Two tablets of Castophene chocolates 24 to 36 hours beforehand will assist regularity and alleviate suffering to an extent hitherto undreamt of. In cases of prolonged delay, one or two tablets of Castophene should correct the irregularity. Eminent Medical men state the 75 per cent. of the illnesses occurring in women over 40, are due to constipation. Castophene, the wonderful discovery of modern medical science, will banish headaches, sickness and nervous strain. It will also help you to attain a slim and beautiful figure. Bombay Agents:—

CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO. Princess Street, BOMBAY

ous year. Recoveries exceeded advances by 4.31 lakhs and outstandings have consequently decreased against working societies by 3.82 lakhs and liquidated societies by .47 lakhs. The total outstandings are 41.02 lakhs against working societies and 7.76 lakhs against liquidated societies.

Although the actual amount of repayments was less than last year, it represented 38 per cent. of the total demand as against 37 per cent. of last year. The overdues of principal against working societies at the close of the year represented 57.3 per cent. of the total outstandings of 41.02 lakhs—the percentage last year was 61.06.

Borrowed capital, mostly from individual depositors, was reduced to the extent of 5.51 lakhs, while share capital and reserved and other funds increased by .01 and 1.02 lakhs, respectively. The net result was a diminution of working capital from 91.83 to 87.44 lakhs. Taken as a whole the financial position of the banks was safe.

NEW VENTURES.

As regards purchase and sale, and production and sale societies, the report says that they are a comparatively recent development in these provinces. Though the work presents unusual difficulties, many ventures are being attempted and some of them are full of promise.

Referring to better-living organizations, the report states: "They are the result of only a recent orientation of co-operative activity in these provinces, which till now was almost exclusively concentrated on agricultural credit. The idea of all-round village welfare as a subject for co-operative effort was taken up some six years ago and now there are 481 better-living and better-farming societies in addition to a much larger number of credit societies which have taken up this work as an annexe. The main concentration of effort has been in Pratapgarh and Fyzabad where extra staff has been employed and some definite progress can be reported. The aim is to tackle the problem of village welfare from as many sides as possible; the guiding agency is unified in one individual to prevent confusion arising from a multiplicity of visiting officials of different departments, and intensive propaganda is possible by insisting on this Agency being in thorough contact with the people by residing among them."

INTELLIGENTSIA NOT ENTHUSIASTIC.

The report concludes: "The 'intelligentsia' seem to have lost their earlier enthusiasm for co-operation and the village leader capable of initiating and carrying on rural reconstruction on his own has not yet appeared. The co-operative method has widened its scope and now embraces all forms of welfare activity. There must be a large volume of unimproved patriotism in the country and all that should be wanted is earnest propaganda—in cities, villages, colleges, and schools to organize it and bring it within the co-operative fold. In addition to credit, societies should take up better farming, marketing, adult education and other aspects of rural reconstruction. The department proposes to take up a policy of 'cautious and steady' expansion on these lines."—A. P.

CAUSING HURT TO SOLDIERS

Pleader And Three Others
Get Two Years Jail
For Rioting

CALCUTTA, July 22. According to a Noakhali message dated 22nd July Ahmad-Ul-Haq, pleader and three others were sentenced by the Senior Deputy Magistrate to two years' rigorous imprisonment on charges of rioting and causing hurt to soldiers. Two other accused were acquitted.

The case was a sequel to the clash on 22nd April between butchers and military stationed at Dattapura, a few miles from Noakhali town. It is stated that trouble originated over killing of a cow by the road-side to which five unarmed sepoy (3/17 Dogras) objected. The butchers thereupon mobbed the sepoy's including one. Apprehending further trouble help was requisitioned and a platoon under Command of a British Officer arrived from Comilla where the headquarters of the troops are situated.—A. P.

INDO-BURMA TRADE AGREEMENT

Debate In The Lords

LONDON (By Air Mail). The House of Lords on July 9, again went into Committee on the Government of India Bill.

Lord Mansfield moved a new clause providing that the Government should not recommend any bill or amendment making provision for the imposing or increasing of any duty or Customs tax or impost on goods imported into the Federation, unless he was satisfied that it made provision to ensure that the duties levied on British goods were substantially lower than those levied on other like goods.

Lord Zetland said it seemed attractive to lay down in a statute governing the situation in India that she should provide a preference in her markets for British Empire goods, but that would be an extraordinarily unwise proposal if it was acted on.

A SUBSTANTIAL PREFERENCE.

The preferences granted by the Indian Customs tariff to the goods of this country were considerable, and in the case of cotton goods it was probably true to say that whereas the import duties imposed upon British cotton goods going into India were at the rate of 25 per cent, the rate of Customs duties imposed upon cotton goods coming from other countries were at least 50 per cent, so that under the Indian tariff British cotton goods were enjoying a substantial preference in the Indian market.

It was a policy of the bill to continue under the Constitution it proposed to confer upon India the policy embodied in the convention that India should be able to arrange her tariff policy to suit her own needs. The boycott against British goods, which was the result of the fears of Indians that we were not going to carry out our promises, did more damage to British trade than any tariff was likely to do.

Lord Derby, who recalled that he last addressed the House twelve years ago, said that he approached this matter from the point of view of the Industrial North of England. He disagreed entirely with the proposal that we should put into the bill a demand that India should give this country a preference. "I do not think," he added, "that you have got the right to do that, and I think that India would resent it."

There was, however, a great deal to be said for the proposal that India should not discriminate against the Mother Country. What was there wrong in saying to a country to whom we were giving a new Constitution, "You have got to put the Mother Country on the same footing as other countries. We ask for no further favours whatsoever, but we do ask that no favours should be given to other countries as against the Mother Country." He was very reluctant to see anything done which would injure the development of the Ottawa Convention, but it seemed that if India were empowered to discriminate against this country it would cut at the root of that convention. You would be destroying for all time," he added, "what is the dream of a great many, myself included, of free trade within the Empire."

To adopt this proposal would be of great advantage to the Viceroy in his great task in the future. If he thought that the adoption of the proposal to prevent discrimination against this country would destroy the goodwill between the two countries he would be reluctant to support it. He did not, however, believe that simply by putting the mother country on the same footing as other countries would destroy that goodwill.

Lord Mansfield's new clause was by leave withdrawn.

INDIA AND BURMA.

Lord Derby moved an amendment to clause 448, which makes provision for Customs duties in regard to trade between India and Burma, to provide that no order in council should be made which should authorise for a longer period than two years the imposition of duties on Indian goods at levels lower than the duties applicable at the same time to like goods of United Kingdom origin. He agreed that it was essential that there should be this agreement between India and Burma, but the limit of five years was much too long. His friends in Lancashire felt that they had not been fairly treated in this matter. If the period remained at five years it would give an undoubted advantage to India in the Burmese market as against the interests of this country.

At the present moment, for instance, there was a tariff against this country which did not exist between India and Burma. In other words, the traders of this country were paying a heavy tariff while traders in similar goods in India were sending their goods to India free. If the Government adhered to the proposal to make the agreement last for five years it would give time

Matriculation Certificate To Go!

Five British Universities Declare Themselves In
Favour Of Its Abolition

An important modification in the examination system is foreshadowed by the proposal which the Joint Matriculation Board of the universities of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, and Birmingham has laid before these five universities to abolish the matriculation certificate. If the proposal is adopted the conditions of admission to degree courses will be altered. The new regulations cannot come into force until the university session beginning in the autumn of 1938.

The secretary of the board, Dr. J. M. Crofts, in a statement to the "Manchester Guardian" explained what the board proposes to do and the reasons which have led it to consider the change.

THE PROPOSALS.

"The matter has been the subject of consideration over a long period and many points of view have had to be reconciled," he said. "Most of those concerned, the university authorities on the one hand and the school authorities on the other, were at one in their view that the separation of matriculation from the school certificate was sound educationally; the difficulty was to agree on details of the separation. From the university point of view matriculation was an entrance examination taken at about 16 years of age, whereas the candidate did not enter the university until one or two years later; it is in their opinion better to test general ability at a later date, and the postponement would undoubtedly enable it to be made a test of judgment and maturity rather than one of memory."

"From the school point of view

to our competitors to get such a hold in Burma that it would be very difficult for our trades to get a footing at all. In this case we were giving our competitors a 'flying start'."

Lord Hargrave, a former Viceroy of India, who supported the amendment, maintained that if the agreement lasted for five years traders in Lancashire would be placed at a serious disadvantage.

Lord Zetland said the amendment involved a great deal more than the Lancashire trade with India. "The arrangement which had been negotiated between India and Burma was not finally signed, but the effect of it would be to maintain the status quo so far as Indo-Burmese trade was concerned. That was a great advantage to Burma and to the vast British interests which had grown up in Burma. In this country we had not really got an alternative market which we could offer to Burma for her products. India, likewise, desired to retain free trade with Burma for the sake of her cotton products."

Since the amendment appeared on the paper he had received strong representations from the chambers of commerce representing British trade in India and importers in India protesting against Lord Derby's amendment.

If an attempt was made to impose on Burma or upon India conditions in regard to her tariff as would be done by the last part of the amendment there would be produced in India a very unfavourable atmosphere for the reconsideration of the preferences which were granted by India to the United Kingdom under the Ottawa agreement. Exports of cotton goods from Lancashire to Burma amounted to less than 10 per cent of the total amount of cotton goods exported from Lancashire to India and Burma combined.

Lord Zetland said he had been in consultation with the Governments of India and Burma, and he had good reason to hope that before they finally signed their agreement they might themselves come to the conclusion that a period of five years, which was originally proposed for this agreement, might be unnecessarily long.

He understood from consultations he had had with them that they both held the opinion that the period of three years was the minimum which would be of any value for the purpose for which it was required—namely, to maintain the status quo in the interim period. When the agreement reached this country it would have to be dealt with by an Order in Council, and the House might then come to their decision as to what action they should take.

Lord Derby said the thing that disturbed him was that whenever a question of this kind was raised it was looked upon as a question of Lancashire versus India. "That," he added, "is the last thing that I wish, I think. That is the one thing that may ensure bad will, and it is goodwill that I am working for." (Cheers.)

The amendment was withdrawn.

It has been urged that matriculation requirements give a bias to the school certificate examination rendering it unsuitable for candidates who do not intend to proceed to a university, and that many candidates who have gained a school certificate are better qualified from many points of view than if they had fulfilled matriculation requirements.

"The Joint Matriculation Board have laid down the new university requirements as the possession of any school certificate (provided that a foreign language has been taken at the usual standard) and either any higher school certificate or a pass at one and the same time in four subsidiary subjects of the higher school certificate chosen from any two of three groups. The new regulation cannot in any case come into force until the university session beginning in the autumn of 1938."

"There may be one or two small classes of students on whom the new regulations might bear somewhat harshly and their cases are now receiving consideration. "No matriculation certificate will be issued in future but the universities will be informed what candidates have the necessary qualifications."

"It should be pointed out that this action of the Joint Matriculation Board does not in any way affect the certificate examinations themselves and does not therefore affect any privileges or exemptions carried by school certificates or higher school certificates."

EXAMINATION REFORM.

In the past few years many educationists have urged the reform of the system of examinations for pupils of secondary schools, and the connection between the school certificate and the matriculation certificate has been especially criticised. In October, 1932, the panel of investigators, appointed by the Secondary School Examinations Council, to inquire into the eight approved school certificate examinations held in the previous summer, recommended that the examinations should no longer be accepted by the universities as alternative to their own matriculation examinations. As an immediate step it suggested that matriculation certificates should no longer be awarded on the school certificate examinations; it recommended further that honours and distinctions in the examinations should be abolished. It recommended the limitation of external matriculation examinations to genuine candidates for admission to a university, and to those only who had reached the age of seventeen.

The present system was criticised also by the Head Masters' Conference last December.

DELHI CONGRESSMEN

PAY TRIBUTE TO

LATE SEN GUPTA

NEW DELHI, July 23.

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the District Congress Committee Presided over by Pandit Indira, glowing tributes were paid to the memory of Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta on the occasion of his second death anniversary. Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

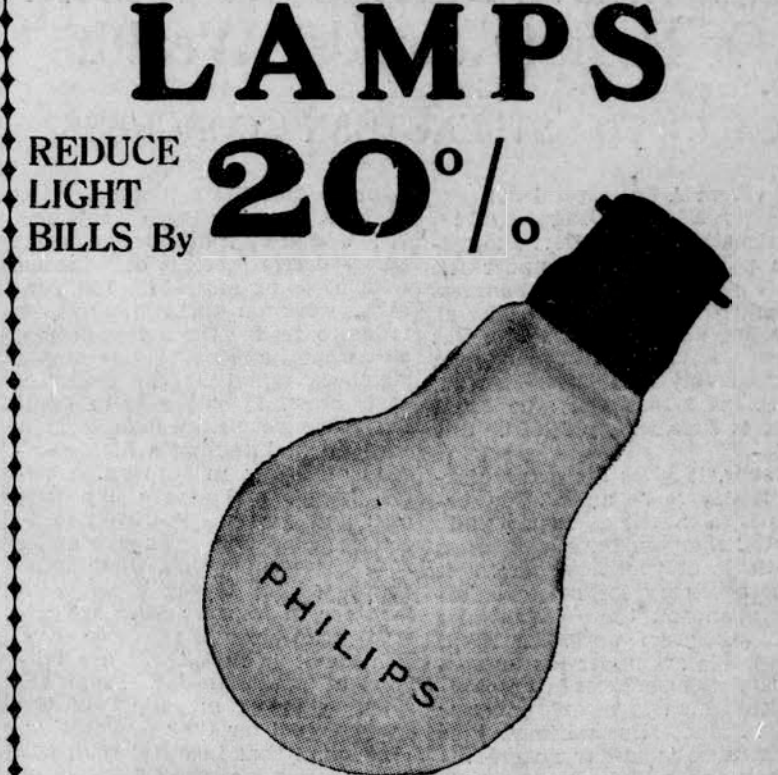
Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

Speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Sen-Gupta in the cause of the motherland and exhorting people to follow in his footsteps.—United Press.

The New PHILIPS "Coiled Coil" LAMPS

REDUCE LIGHT BILLS By 20%



Here is a marvellous new lamp—the "COILED COIL" which gives 20 per cent. more light than ordinary gasfilled lamps for the same current consumption. The "COILED COIL" filament is double spirals giving a much greater effective length of filament. This allows the filament to burn at a higher temperature, resulting in an increased volume of light. Don't go buying light in the dark. Make sure the name "PHILIPS" is on every bulb you purchase. That name is your guarantee of getting the maximum amount of light for your money.

Sole Agent:

PRECIOUS ELECTRIC Co.,

65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

GOLDEN EAGLE Insurance Company, Limited.

40, Nisbet Road, LABORE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SIR MIRZA ZAFAR ALL KHAN, Kt., Retired Judge, High Court, Lahore.

M. L. PASRICHA, Esq., C.I.E., Retired Postmaster General, Bengal, Lahore.

LAL CHAND PURI, Esq., Proprietor, Rai Bahadur Karamchand Puri & Bros., Government Treasurers & Bankers, Lahore.

NAWAB SIR SAYYED MOHAMMAD MEHR SHAH, Kt., M. L. A., Jhelum.

RAI BAHADUR MALIK DEVI DYAL, M.B.E., Delhi.

RAI SAHIB LALA LABH CHAND MEHRA, M.L.C., Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar.

HEM RAJ MEHRA, Esq., Mill Owner, Landlord & Banker, Amritsar.

DIN DYAL KHANNA, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Lahore.

MOOLCHAND NARANG, Esq., Banker & Landlord, Montgomery.

JAIGOPAL GANGABISHAN, Esq., Banker & Merchant, Bombay.

Dr. R. N. BERY, M.R.C.S. (Eng), L.R.C.P. (Lond) L.M. (Dub), Lahore. Ex-Officio.

PARMANAND BEHL, Esq., Merchant, Lahore, Ex-Officio.

WANTED:—Senior Agents and Organisers for Bombay Presidency.

Influential well-connected and experienced persons should interview personally, Dr

SOCIAL INEQUALITIES MUST GO

Kamaladevi Discusses Problem Of Poverty Amidst Wealth

CALL TO STRENGTHEN CONGRESS

(From A Correspondent)

BANGALORE, July 21.—Sreemathi Kamaladevi addressed a public meeting under the auspices of the Bangalore Congress Committee at the Vyasa Hostel, Bangalore Cantonment, which was packed to its utmost capacity on the 20th July 1935 at 6-30 p.m., Mr. S. Sundaram Iyer, the Local Congress President, presided. She said:—

Friends, it gives me great pleasure to-day to be amidst you, because it is indeed a happy thing to think that you have a Congress Committee of your own here. It is not necessary for me to impress upon you the importance of the Congress work. Perhaps some people are under the impression that the Congress is an organization which is meant only for British India. But we know that the Congress is to-day an organization which stands for the progress of the entire Indian nation.

Struggle for progress is a feature of life in every country of the world, much more so in a backward country like India. You may perhaps feel that because you have your own Government here, there is nothing more for you to strive for. But the sufferings of the people are common, no matter in which part of the world our India is. After all a country is judged by the average man in that place. If you take the average man who works in the field or the average worker who works in a factory and then you take his condition and say if it is a happy one, it is the only standard by which you can judge the condition of a country.

EXPENSIVE ADMINISTRATION

We are labouring to-day under the disadvantage of a system which does not provide every man with the absolute minimum requirements of life. Therefore when we visualise a country, we must think in terms whether every man has got all that he requires, whether he is in a position to live as a decent human being. Now as things exist to-day, what you find is this, that a man slaves in his field from morning to evening for months together and yet he is not in a position to enjoy the fruits of his labour. What he earns is hardly enough to keep his body and soul together. Because if you take those persons who own the lands themselves, you find that they are burdened by heavy taxation. India is one of the most heavily taxed countries of the world. We have to-day in the country a very expensive administration.

STARVING PEASANTS

We have a very high taxation so that the poor man is not able to save anything. And the result of it is that he is not in a position to ever improve his land so that the productive capacity of that land may be raised. Those who work on lands which are owned by big zamindars and land-lords, their fate is also equally bad.

About 1/3 of the cultivable land of India is under these conditions. It is owned by a handful of people who derive crores of income without doing any work. The peasants work on these lands in order to feed these few people; and what happens to this money which is raised by the sweat of their brow? It only goes in keeping these people in luxury; it is spent in maintaining a high standard of living; in having luxurious houses and very expensive cars and grand yearly trips to foreign countries. Thus under both these conditions, there is no chance of the money being spent in order to improve the agricultural conditions in the country. The result is that there are millions of people to-day who are simply starving in spite of the enormous labour they are putting.

You find that in other countries like America, enormous sums of money are spent in order to improve the agricultural conditions by improving the soil, by using chemicals for improving manure, improving the implements with which the land is worked, improving seeds; but in India there is no chance because the poor peasant is never in a position to be able to save up any money either because he has got heavy taxes to pay or otherwise he has heavy rents to pay and because the country is not sufficiently industrialised. I have just shown how it is impossible for us to save money. So the country cannot be industrialised either.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND.

To-day the land is overpopulated because we have not got sufficient industries in the country to absorb this population. On an average each family in India owns two to four acres of land. In my own district we have got 35,000 people who own only one acre of land. Thus these conditions are more or less common over the whole of India. So we know that this whole question needs to be reconsidered in the light of better distribution of land to the peasants. You find that in countries like America and England each family owns anything from 18 to 21 acres of land. Here where a piece of land produces four seers of wheat, the same area of land in America produces about 14 to 20 seers of wheat. And it is because they are able to spend so much money in improving the condition of the land. So we must struggle for a change whereby we are in a position to have enough land to support each family and also the productive capacity so raised that the wealth does not suffer from lack of investment.

SAD PROBLEM.

To-day the man who owns the means of production, i.e., the building and the machinery is entitled to the full fruits of all that is produced. Thousands of labourers work in order to produce the goods. But what happens is that the labourer gets only a very small fraction of the wealth that he produces and the greater part of that wealth goes into the pockets of those who own the means of production. We know that the machinery, building and the money are as much necessary as the workmen. The interests of the two, i.e., the interest of the owner as well as the workman, should be one and identical. But it is not so. Because we know that the workman is just paid enough to keep his body and soul together, while the greater portion of the profit goes into the pockets of those who happen to be the owners. Thus in the conditions obtaining to-day in the country, we are faced with this very sad problem of hundreds of thousands, i.e., the majority of the population. It is, therefore, necessary that we should struggle and strive for the establishment of a system where there will not be such poverty on the one side and great wealth on the other, where every man will have the opportunities and the facilities he is entitled to.

STRENGTHEN CONGRESS.

To-day most of the children that are born into the world have no future to look forward. It has nothing but poverty and suffering to look forward, and this is not because of some accident or fate. We have got into the habit of saying that it is because of past 'Karma' that we are born in such conditions. You may as well not sweep your house and allow dust and dirt to accumulate and then say it is my 'Karma' to live in such a house. We know that the dirt has to be cleared up, that a house needs to be cleaned every day in order to keep it clean and healthy so that we may live healthy lives. Science teaches that

INSPIRED OTHERS BY WORDS AND SCHEMES

Bajaj's Tribute To N. C. Das-Gupta

WARDHA, July 22.—In a statement to the Press Seth Jammalal Bajaj said:—In the death of Sjt. Nibaran Chandra Das-Gupta, I have lost one who was not only a beloved co-worker but also a respected 'Satsangh' whose company I always yearned for. He was one of those rare men who inspired others not only by the words they uttered or the schemes they put forth, but by their large-hearted love and spiritual outlook.

"In 1931 he joined the Gandhi Sewa Sangh of which I was then the President. I shall quote from one of the letters written at the time, as it shows the spirit in which he took politics and public service:—

'SPIRITUAL' POLITICS.

"Both of us (meaning himself and one of his colleagues) have taken to political life from a religious spirit. If Indian politics bids good-bye to truth and non-violence and adopts methods not sanctioned by high spiritual principles we shall retire from politics and do purely social and educational work. This is our attitude of mind. We have made our mind free from all communal, racial, or provincial prejudices and have been trying to work among all classes of people in a spirit of love and trust. We have understood Mahatma's mission in the above spirit."

"He was as good as his word. He has left behind him a large family, not only of sons and daughters but also of devoted disciples. There are two institutions directly founded or inspired by him, one at Purulia called Shilpashram and the other at Ranchi, called Nibaran Ashram. I hope he will live long time through his disciples and institutions, as through his descendants."—United Press.

SAFETY MEASURE IN SIND VILLAGES

17 Gangs With Their Leaders Declared Criminal Tribes

KARACHI, July 22.—The "Official Gazette" announces that for the safety of men and property in the villages, the Commissioner-in-Sind, in exercise of the powers conferred on him, is pleased to declare 17 gangs with their leaders who are habitual thieves in the Halla, a division in the Hyderabad district, to be a criminal tribe, under Section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act of 1934.—United Press.

Sanitation is very necessary for healthy lives. In the same way we must have a more scientific outlook on general life. We must organize society in such a way that every man gets what he is entitled to so that he can lead a decent existence. Thus national organizations like the Congress are to-day identifying themselves with the struggle of all the poor people in the country, so that their conditions may be improved. We feel that unless we have the Government in our hands, we may not be in a position to bring about prosperity to the country. Therefore, it is necessary that you should all support this organization strengthen it by enrolling yourselves as its members, taking an active interest in its work and see that the Congress work here in your area also prospers.

SAD EXPERIENCE.

The presence of my sisters here, I take it, shows that they are also interested in the Congress. We have seen that in the last political struggle the women took a very prominent and active part. In fact the struggle could never have gone on in the way it did or as long as it did but for the co-operation and help of the women (Hear, hear). In my own district out of 5,000 Congress members, over a thousand are women. In fact my experience was that it was easy, much easier, to enrol women than to enrol men. They have shown much more response and enthusiasm and sympathy than the men did (Laughter). But one sad experience that I had throughout those days, was that wherever I was confronted with the men they always came in the way of enrolling the women. They always say: "what do the women understand?" or "what do they know, we would rather have some other man enrol for you as a member." But experience has shown that they can be just as capable, as courageous and spirited, if not more than the men (Hear, hear). You must have read and heard of the many heroic deeds of the women in the last struggle. Therefore I should make a special appeal to my sisters to give their fullest co-operation and help in the Congress work.

ALL EYES ON WARDHA

Congress And Indian States

(BY A CONGRESSMAN).

II. What then are the problems that the Congress Working Committee have to face and take definite decisions on? I shall first take the Indian States because they have come to the forefront just now. A consideration of this raises other fundamental questions. There is no need for an academic discourse on the history of the States or their position in the higher and wider Indian polity.

They are an anachronism to-day. The historical ancestry of the Princes has made them, in most cases, veritable autocrats. Look at them whatever way you like, the States have clearly no place in a free and progressive India. And conversely India cannot march to her full nationhood, progress and freedom as long as Princely India is immune from popular control. On this most people are agreed. The Congress, therefore, cannot afford any longer to be non-partisan in its attitude. The line of least resistance must be given up for the rights of the entire people. The present attitude has encouraged some prominent Congress leaders to indulge in amazing statements. Was it not a member of the Working Committee who told the people of Mysore that they had no right to fly the National Flag when their Sovereign had a flag of his own? Clearly the non-interference policy has damaged the prestige and reputation of the Congress among the States people and if discontent grows against it, it will have to thank its own wise counsellors. You cannot talk of Purna Swaraj and economic freedom of the teeming millions of India and at the same time be indifferent to the lot of millions of toiling and suffering humanity under feudal and semi-feudal conditions in a third of the country. But I have diverted into academics. So I leave it at that.

Mr. Bhulabhai's Speech

The problem of the States People has been raised for the Working Committee to define the Congress attitude with precision and without equivocation. Mr. Amritlal Sheth has sent notice of a resolution to the All-India Congress Committee on this question. We shall, therefore, take Mr. Sheth's resolution as the basis of our discussion so that it may raise public controversy in the press. Such a controversy will go far to clarify the issues and may ease the difficulties of the Working Committee in coming to definite conclusions. The provocation for Mr. Sheth's resolution seems to be the curious views that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has given expression to in his advice to the Princes and his speech in Mysore. His advice to the Princes may be purely in the professional capacity of an eminent Advocate, but he must be told that his new position is more responsible. That is to say, his loyalty to the cause of the Congress and independence must dominate his conception of professional individuality. He cannot be a lawyer and a leader. Not that a leader cannot be a lawyer. Only, the latter in him must not compromise the principles of the cause of which he is a leader.

Face The Issue

As to the merits of his views there have not been two opinions. They have been condemned as most reactionary. No wonder, therefore, the States people are agitated and an "atmosphere of discontent against the Congress," as Mr. Sheth puts it, is being created among people of the Indian States. If they desire that the Congress must give definite answers to the specific issues raised by Mr. Desai and not evade them by vague generalisation, the desire is natural and legitimate. The Working Committee should face the issue boldly. How would Mr. Sheth have the situation

ANNUAL GRANT TO DALY COLLEGE To Be Discontinued By India Govt.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, July 22.—Whether the Government of India will, on the expiry of the five years' term in March next, discontinue the annual grant of Rs. 50,000 to the Daly College, Indore, is the dominating question which is reported to be exercising the mind of the General Council of the Chiefs College.

In this connection, Lord Willingdon's allusion to this point in the course of his speech at the Daly College in 1933, that it should primarily be the concern of the chiefs of Central India to make the Institution Self-Supporting, is taken to mean that the Government of India will stop the grant at the end of March next. This eventually, it is feared, might set the authorities seriously thinking as to the Institute's future.

MR. FITZE ON LEAVE.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Fitze, A. G. G. in Central India, will, it is gathered, proceed on long leave shortly. The question of his successor is believed to be engaging the attention of the Political Department of the Government of India.

solved? In his resolution he makes the following demands:— (a) (i) That the people of the States should have direct relationship with the All-India Federation.

(ii) That the federal laws should be made directly applicable to the States and their people as contemplated in sec. 6 of the original draft of the India Bill, as presented to the House of Commons.

(iii) That the people of the States should have their fundamental rights guaranteed under the constitution and protected by the Federal Court.

(iv) That the people of States should have direct representation in the Federal Legislature, and (v) That the Princes should be requested to transfer to the All-India Federation such of their rights and privileges, as are necessary to confirm to the propositions enunciated in the above sub-clauses 1 to 4.

(b) It would be the duty of the Congress as representing the 'people of India' mentioned in article 1 of its constitution to try to secure the above rights for the people of the States.

The demands raise vital questions of Congress policy regarding the new Constitution and the national demand for the Constituent Assembly and cannot be disposed of without careful consideration. (To Be Continued).

Suit Against Congress Reception Committee

Justice Wadia Grants Leave For Petitioner To Change Title Of Petition At His Own Cost

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court on the preliminary issues raised in the petition of Abdul Gani Sumar against the Reception Committee of the 48th Indian National Congress held in Bombay October last and Abdally Jafferbhoy, the General Secretary of the Reception Committee.

Among the legal issues raised by the respondents was the point that no proceedings could be maintained against the Reception Committee as it was not a society registered under the Societies' Registration Act.

By his judgment his lordship granted leave to the petitioner to amend his petition so as to substitute the Chairman of the Reception Committee as the first respondent in place of the Reception Committee.

In October last, the Reception Committee had invited tenders for the construction work in connection with the Abdul Ghaffar Nagar at Worli. The petitioner who is a contractor had submitted his own tender which was accepted. The second respondent entered into a contract with him for the supply of materials etc.

After the Congress session was over, a dispute arose between the petitioner and the Reception Committee over his claim for Rs. 17,256. The dispute was referred to the sole arbitration of Mr. S. D. Prabhavalkar who was a member of the Construction Committee. The arbitrator awarded to the petitioner Rs. 9,696-11-6 which included Rs. 9,000 already paid to him, and directed the Reception Committee to pay him the balance of Rs. 696-11-6 and to return to him certain materials.

The award was challenged by the petitioner on the ground of unfairness. He stated that the arbitrator had set about his work in a most haphazard and irregular manner. Although he had not completed his enquiry, he made his award without hearing the petitioner's evidence or giving him an opportunity to prove his case. And therefore, he submitted, the award was grossly unfair and was not binding on him and must be set aside.

DEFENCE CONTENTIONS.

The petition was contested by the second respondent on the preliminary point mentioned above. He also denied the allegations against the arbitrator.

In view of the preliminary objection the petitioner applied for amendment of the title of the petition so as to substitute the Chairman of the Reception Committee in place of the Reception Committee as the first respondent. He

also asked for leave to sue under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Civil Procedure Code. This application was opposed by the respondents on the ground that the rule in question was applicable to "suits" only and not to a petition like the present one.

THE JUDGMENT.

Delivering judgment, his lordship, after discussing the legal interpretation of the word "suit", observed that Order 1, Rule 8 was a rule of procedure to provide facilities in suits where there was a community of interest among a large number of persons so that a few should be allowed to represent the rest so as to save trouble and expense. Why then, asked the judge should not a few persons be allowed to sue or be sued in the matter of a petition for the same convenience. The court had inherent powers, under Section 151 of the Civil Procedure Code, to make such orders as might be necessary for the ends of justice. And his lordship saw no reason why petitioners should be prevented from having the benefit of the rule when the respondents were so numerous (as the members of the Reception Committee in this case) and the petitioner was one which could be heard and tried as a suit.

LEAVE TO AMEND TITLE.

Besides, observed his lordship, there was no specific prohibition in the rule against its being used in connection with petitions or applications which were analogous to or were in the nature of suits. His Lordship was, therefore, inclined, even if he were creating a precedent, to give the leave asked for and allow the amendment desired by the petitioners.

Discussing another point, his lordship observed that an award could be set aside even on grounds covered by Section 14 of the Arbitration Act by means of a regular suit. But as the point was not free from doubt, his lordship expressed the hope that the Law on this point might be settled some day by a decision of a higher Tribunal.

His Lordship granted leave to the petitioner to amend the title of his petition at his own cost and directed him to give notice of the petition by a public advertisement.

Mr. N. P. Engineer, instructed by Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, appeared for the petitioner and Mr. M. C. Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Raghavaya Nagindas & Co. for the respondents.

There was another petition of a similar nature by Abubakar Latiff, in which the same order was made.

Sangit Film Co.'s

First Super Picture

Director:—

Chimanlal
Luhar

Featuring:

Jaddanbai,
Babyrani,
A. Husain,
Yaqub,
etc.,

Search For Truth

Running in
2nd Glorious Week
AT

IMPERIAL

CINEMA
Lamington Road.

Time:

5-15, 8
&
10-45.

Special Show
for
LADIES
on
THURSDAY
at 1-30 p.m.

Yesterday!

India in her glorious, colourful, magnificent, spectacular pageantry

Was a Heaven . . . down on Earth.

BUT TO-DAY?

Smt.—DURGA KHOTE

in
DEBKI BOSE

Production.

'LIFE

IS A

STAGE'

will show you the way
to peace, true love

To-day!

India, poverty-stricken helpless, ruined!!

Here is a great Saga
of exploited India

Shortly coming to

ROXY

TALKIES New Queen's Road.



Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts with amazing speed in curing coughs, colds, bronchial inflammation and soreness. It is a safe, tested tonic, entirely free from narcotics and all harmful drugs, yet it is extremely effective. It builds up resistance, prevents more serious ills. Economical too, and pleasant to take.

**CHAMBERLAIN'S
COUGH REMEDY**

K-12

"Greatest Force At Disposal Of Mankind"

COWARDICE CAN IN NO WAY BE DESCRIBED AS NON-VIOLENCE, SAYS GANDHIJI

In the course of an article in the latest issue of "Harijan" Gandhiji writes as follows under the caption "meaning of non-violence":—

An English friend sends me the following letter:—
"Will you please see the attached copy of a report in the 'Madras Mail,' and very kindly let me know whether it reproduces your words accurately? And if it does, would you be so good as to explain how you reconcile the view here expressed with your more usual statements? It seems to me the most dangerous doctrine yet recorded. It invites anyone to take the law into his own hands, and do murder or any other violence, on the sole pretext that he is afraid, or that the only alternative to violence is a cowardice that is worse. Hurrah for General Dyer, in that case!"

The following is the cutting from the "Madras Mail" dated 7th instant:

"Replying to a letter from a prominent Congressman, who had described the Hindu-Muslim tension in a village in Andhradesa and the reported aggressive attitude exhibited by Muslims of the village, and who sought his advice in the circumstances, Mr. Gandhi, in a private communication, says: 'Dear friend,

'The condition described by you is regrettable. If the people fear their Muslim brethren they have every right to defend themselves by physical resistance.

'Not to do so will be cowardice which can in no way be described as non-violence. Cowardice is a species of violence worse than open and armed violence.'

Though I have no copy of my letter, what I claimed to be a reproduction of it substantially represents my views. I cannot recall the name of my correspondent. He is unknown to me, if he is a prominent Congressman, I fancy I would know him. As stated by the "Madras Mail" correspondent, my letter was a private communication in reply to an enquiry. My reply should, therefore, be read together with the circumstances which prompted it. If I had preserved the letter, I would have reproduced the main contents. It was a long letter. The writer gave in detail the condition of the villagers. The Hindu inhabitants were described as helpless and panic-stricken. They knew nothing of non-violence. The writer wanted to know what the villagers so situated were to do in the face of daily increasing violence on the part of the Muslims of the village supported by others coming from other villages. The advice I gave has been the advice

I have always given in such circumstances.

Non-violence is the greatest force at the disposal of mankind. It is mightier than the mightiest weapon of destruction devised by the ingenuity of man. Destruction is not the law of the human race. Man lives freely only by his readiness to die, if need be, at the hands of his brother, never by killing him. Every murder or other injury, no matter for what cause, committed or inflicted on another is a crime against humanity.

But I see quite clearly that this truth about non-violence cannot be delivered to the helpless. They must be taught to defend themselves. The sceptic then argues: "You cannot teach non-violence to the weak and you dare not take it to the powerful. Why not admit that it is a futile creed?" The answer is, non-violence can be effectively taught only by living it. When there is an unmistakable demonstration of its power and efficacy the weak will shed their weakness and the mighty will quickly realize the valuelessness of might and becoming meek acknowledge the sovereignty of non-violence. It is my humble effort to show that this is no unattainable goal even in mass action. With critics like the English friend, I plead for patience.

WHOLLY UNWARRANTED.

The deduction that the friend draws from my letter to the Andhra correspondent is in my opinion wholly unwarranted. Even without the letter to which mine was a reply, it is clear that there would be no occasion to defend one-self when police aid is at hand. The police won't, if they are faithful to their trust, allow open aggression or violence. Resistance in self-defence is allowed in law. I was dealing with circumstances which were assumed to be beyond the reach of law or police.

"CROWNING TRIUMPH."

"And in future, if and when such incidents happen, they must be prepared to defend themselves. It is better if they can manfully stand persecution and allow themselves to be robbed, instead of hitting in defence of their persons or property. That would indeed be their crowning triumph. But such forbearance can only be exercised out of strength and not out of weakness.

The doctrine of non-violence is not for the weak and the cowardly; it is meant for the brave and the strong. The bravest man allows himself to be killed without killing. And he desists from killing or injuring, because he knows that it is wrong to injure.

Paucity Of Intellectuals In India

Miss Naidu Traces Cause To Keeping Women In Ignorance

SECUNDERABAD (By Mail).

In support of the proposition "Our Women should have the same opportunities as our men," in the debate organised by the local Y. M. C. A., Miss Lellamont Naidu, M.A., (Oxon) gave a very interesting discourse in which she said that ancient women had been given so many opportunities that in certain respects even the modern man has to feel shy. In course of time women were deprived of legal and social rights. Their abilities rusted and they were bereft of their rights. Despite this continuous subjection and oppression women have shown their capacity and ability to do things which men have done.

It is very often said that the western women have shown their abilities and that they have been given opportunities which Indian women are denied. Otherwise the latter would have without a shadow of doubt shown their worth. The history of modern science will record the amazing contribution of Madame Curie, who discovered radium. It is incalculable to estimate her contribution towards the welfare of humanity. Women like Amy Johnson have proved that women are not only capable of helping men to conquer nature but also that they are equal in respect of physique and constitution to bear the strain.

CAN ADMINISTER AND SERVE.

The speaker said that the American women have been given on paper, and the Russian women in practice, the same rights as are enjoyed by men. No discrimination arising out of sexes is observed in those countries. Women can administer and serve

in all the Government departments. They have explored every vocation in life. Lady Astor has shared with so many illustrious men the honour of membership of Parliament. Dr. Maude, whom the lecturer met at the Karachi All-India Women's Conference, is now preaching the Indian ideals from the religious pulpits in England. It must be recognised that Indian women are an indivisible part of the Indian race. Thousands and millions of women in China and Japan have filled posts of high position and they are working steadfast and ably in all spheres in life.

CONCRETE INSTANCES OF WOMEN'S VALOUR.

Had not the Turkish woman who had honoured Hyderabad with her visit, Madame Halida-Edib Hanum, fought in the Great War, shoulder to shoulder with men? Was not a Japanese woman responsible to lead a battalion in the Sino-Japanese war? It was a woman in Japan who had once found a way to get out of the financial crisis which faced her country? Do not these instances bring home the fact that women are capable? In spite of all the handicaps, Indian women have shown their worth.

Was not a woman sent as a peace maker to South Africa? Is it not a fact that Dr. Muthulaxmi Reddy has worked on the Royal Education Commissions appointed by the Government from time to time? Was not a woman responsible at Geneva to abolish immoral traffic in women and children? Quite recently, India had sent two representatives to the World's Women's Conference at Istanbul so that the international bond of

HUGE PROFIT IN OIL BUSINESS

British Government Refusal To Give Protection

Some time back certain British Colonial Companies dealing in petrol presented a memorandum to the British Government to give them protection under Ottawa Pact against other foreign (American, Russian, and Roumanian) oil importing Companies by 10 per cent higher duty on oils imported by these foreign companies. But the British Government in rejecting this application passed the remarks that the British oil importing companies were making huge profits out of the business and hence did not stand in any necessity of such protective tariff against the American, Russian and Roumanian Oil Companies doing business in England and elsewhere, and protection could only be given to those industries or businesses that could make any profit, and since in oil Business the British oil companies were making heavy profits they need no protection.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR 2

Judgment In Village Munsiff Murder Case

BANGALORE, July 22.

Mr. Singaravelu Mudaliar, Sessions Judge, passed orders today in the Patel murder case in which eight men of Begur village were charged with killing Anniah, the village Munsiff, in his garden in January last for having exercised official influence and sided with one party in the faction trouble. The Judge acquitted six and convicted Abbiah (33) and Masappa (23) under section 302 I. P. C. The Judge took into account the age and their anxiety "to get rid of the terrorising force in the village" which drove them to desperation and sentenced both to transportation for life.—A. P.

love is developed, and to bring into sight international peace.

The lecturer frankly admitted that these instances are very few and that in fact, they form an infinite simply small minority. But this objection does not hold good as it is a fact that Indian women have not been given opportunities to express themselves. Latest statistics show that the percentage of literacy among women is at the appallingly low figure of 2.5 per cent.

Purdah must be abolished. Kemal Pasha, the dictator of Turkey, dramatically made the women to remove the Purdah and show their faces. Women must be given opportunities for self-expression and self-realisation—the ideal of life as defined by Swami Vivekananda.

PAUCITY OF INTELLECTUALS.

Miss Naidu declared that the present paucity of intellectuals in India is because half of her population i.e., women is kept ignorant and the other half lordly enjoys all rights. This ignorance has been forced upon them by parasites moving over the legal disabilities of women must be removed, their economic dependence done away with. There is a heap of evidence to show that the Indian women are no better than parasites moving over the earth. What is the lot of the thousands of widows in India but misery? There education, if there is any, is of a limited nature. She is made attain the ideal of Indian womanhood—a mother. The men say that they do not wish to see the sanctity of their homes being polluted. The laws are entirely against her. There prevails the fear that if women are given the same opportunities as men, the economic equilibrium will be drastically upset. But this fear is no longer tenable. For it is the division of labour in industry, and in all professions in life is made, such objections do not hold water. This fear is totally unfounded. The other argument that the domestic life will be disturbed was hysterical, in the opinion of the speaker.

MOTHER OF FUTURE BUILDERS OF NATION.

Woman has a glorious function in life. She is the mother of the future builders of nation and a safe custodian of their future. The A. I. W. C. has been making orderly and systematic efforts to uplift the cause of Indian women. It is not in the militant fashion of a French woman that the Indian woman asks for her rights, but she asks for those rights of a partner in life so that the ideal function and purpose of life are guarded.

Miss Naidu did not agree with Signor Mussolini's views about the function of women. "We do not wish any ascendancy over men but will strive to attain the legitimate position of a help-mate in life and not of a slave" so concluded Miss Naidu.—United Press.

Orissa News PREPARATIONS FOR COMING ELECTION

Congress Parties In The Province

(From Our Correspondent)

CUTTACK, July 18. Before 1921 the men of Orissa hardly took any interest in Indian politics. Since 1921 there has been only one political party, namely the Congress. But now things are changing. Orissa had only ten elected seats in the Bihar Council and two in the Madras Council; under the new constitution the Orissa Legislative Assembly will have sixty members. The big land-lords are up and doing to protect their vested interests, if not enlarge them. The Socialist and Kisan movements have aroused their fear. They must have their own men in the Council. Hence, there are talks in different camps of organising a Liberal Party and a Nationalist Party. Congressmen of Utkal are also sharply divided in the question of acceptance of offices. The Right wing wants to go the length of accepting offices to work the Constitution for what it is worth, so that selfish persons may not come into power to serve their own self-interest.

CONGRESS POLITICS

Utkal—that is the name of the Congress Province of Orissa—played its part in the C.D. campaigns of 1930 and 1932. The old differences of the No-changers and Pro-changers were sunk but in the latter part of 1933 there were already different tendencies visible in Congress ranks like everywhere else in India, which has become very marked since then. The Congress Socialist Group of Utkal was organised so far back as February 1934 and Utkal being a non-industrial province, the Socialists are concentrating on peasant-work.

SJ. GOPABANDHU CHOUDHURY RESIGNED

Sj. Gopabandhu Choudhury has resigned from all Congress Committees choosing to remain a mere four anna member and has buried himself in a small village with a band of workers. He finds it impossible to work in the Congress Committees with the Socialists on the one hand and the Parliamentarians on the other. He considers the Socialists programme to be incompatible with the principles of truth and non-violence and he has absolutely no faith in the Parliamentary programme and considers it utterly futile and reactionary. This brings us to the Parliamentarians of Orissa led by Pandit Nilkantha Das M.L.A. Several of them including the Pandit himself have for the time being at least lost faith in direct action and want to make the best use of the reforms by accepting offices. Then there are the Independents who do not belong to any of these three groups.

WORLD PROBLEMS IN STATISTICS

League Year Book For 1934-35

BOMBAY, July 20.

Interesting information on natural movement of population, social statistics, unemployment figures in various countries, indices of production of industrial raw materials, and the gold value of world trade, is contained in the Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations for the year 1934-35.

POPULATION STATISTICS.

The tables dealing with the natural movement of population reveal the interesting fact that, whereas in most countries the birth-rate continued to fall in 1934, it remained stationary, or even rose, in several countries, thus interrupting the steady decline observed in previous years. The explanation of the slight increase in 1934 in the absolute figure of births in Europe (excluding the U.S.S.R.), which had been falling for several years, it will also be observed that the marriage-rate, which in many countries had reached a low record about 1932, and had risen again in 1933, has in most cases maintained this upward trend. The death-rate continued on the whole to decline, reaching new low records in many countries. A new table, some of the figures of which are hitherto unpublished, shows the death-rates by five-year age-groups, separately for either sex.

A table illustrating the structure of the population by sex and by five-year age-groups reveals the considerable changes that have taken place in the structure of the population between one census and the next in consequence of the decline in the birth and death rates, and of war losses.

Changes in the occupational structure of the population may be seen in a table giving the results of the most recent censuses by occupations and by industries, with separate figures for the unemployed. For the first time it

Listen to Claudette Colbert

WHAT IS IT THAT MAKES A GIRL IRRESISTIBLE? YOU'VE ALL WONDERED HEAPS OF TIMES I'M SURE... A TRULY BEAUTIFUL SKIN.



DISCOVERED YEARS AGO HOW TO GIVE MY SKIN THE SOFT, TEMPTING SORT OF SMOOTHNESS BY USING DELICIOUS FRAGRANT LUX TOILET SOAP REGULARLY.



Star of Paramount Pictures

CLAUDETTE COLBERT is not alone in her opinion of Lux Toilet Soap. 846 out of the 857 leading film stars in Hollywood and England use this fragrant soap. They rely upon it to protect their flawless beauty; it is the official soap in all the big film studios. The soft, refreshing lather of Lux Toilet Soap washes away quickly and completely all the impurities that collect on the surface and in the pores of the skin, and leaves it fresh and smooth.

Only the purest materials are used in Lux Toilet Soap, and it has a delightful fragrance which is carefully preserved by the separate wrapping of each tablet. Change to Lux Toilet Soap yourself and guard your beauty as the film stars do.



LUX TOILET SOAP

X-LTS 362-288A1

MADE FOR LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

TO MALADIES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS

Purohit's
SHWASHARI

BLUE PACKING: for sufferers from Asthma, Cough, Bronchitis, etc.

RED PACKING: in cases of Liver complaints in addition to troubles explained on the other side.

Manufacturers: **Dr. PUROHIT PHARMACY: KOLHAPUR**

Bombay Agents: ORIENTAL MEDICAL STORES, Princess St.

has been possible to analyse and classify these heterogeneous data so as to facilitate the analysis and international comparison of the figures.

SOCIAL STATISTICS.

Social statistics are represented in the Year Book by tables dealing with wages, hours of work, unemployment, and employment. The figures for these last two subjects show that the improvement observed on the labour market in 1933 has, generally speaking, continued in 1934 and 1935. Conditions vary, however, in different countries and in different industries.

INDICES OF PRODUCTION.

The indices of production computed by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations show that the world output of industrial raw materials increased by about 5 per cent. in 1934 (the output of metals alone rose by over 20 per cent., while the production of foodstuffs, especially cereals, seems to have slightly declined. It is interesting, however, to note that different continents or groups of countries show, in some cases, opposite trends, and that this divergence is becoming increasingly accentuated. National indices of industrial production show an increase in most countries.

GOLD VALUE.

The gold value of world trade continued to decline in 1934, though less steeply than before; it now represents only one-third of the 1929 value.

The economic development of

the various countries during recent years has obviously been influenced by monetary events. Almost every country in the world has abandoned or restricted the operation of the gold standard. In many countries, exchange restrictions have been attended by the development of a large number of free or private exchange rates, some of which differ widely from the official rates. The abandonment of the gold standard has stimulated the production of gold. Hence despite a further decline in the Union of South Africa, world production shows a further increase of about 6 per cent in 1934.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE PROPAGANDA

London Economic Conference Prepares Draft Convention

A Conference of a limited number of government representatives met recently in Geneva to consider a draft Convention establishing uniform rules for the purpose of facilitating commercial propaganda.

The text submitted to the Conference is the result of work that was first set on foot several years ago on the subject of indirect protectionism, by the Economic Committee of the League of Na-

tions. A beginning was made with the customs treatment of samples without value and of printed matter in the nature of advertisement. Experts consulted by the Economic Committee recommended the method of international agreements, prescribing uniform rules for clearance through the customs of such samples and printed matter. These proposals were submitted to Governments which suggested various changes.

DRAFT CONVENTION.

The question came up again at the London Monetary Economic Conference (in June and July 1933) and afterwards in the Economic Committee. The latter prepared a draft convention, which was submitted to a certain number of governments for their remarks.

Among these governments were those of the six gold bloc countries. These six countries set up a special sub-committee, which met in Brussels in November 1934, to consider the draft agreement prepared by the Economic Committee. This Sub-Committee, after making certain amendments in the proposals, decided to recommend its adoption.

The Conference which is meeting to-day has taken as groundwork for its discussion a text prepared by the Secretariat, bearing in mind the decisions of the gold bloc countries and the remarks of various other Governments.

To Preach Bolshevism, No Crime

INDIA IS NOT GERMANY OR ITALY

Important Calcutta Judgment

CALCUTTA. (By Mail). Mr. Justice Lort-Williams and Mr. Justice Jack set aside the conviction and the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment passed on Kamal Krishna Sarkar by the Hon. S. K. Sinha, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on a charge of sedition under section 124-A, I.P.C., and directed the acquittal of the accused.

Mr. B. Das with Mr. Hiran Kumar Roy appeared for the accused; Mr. D. N. Bhattacharya for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Lort-Williams delivering judgment said: "In this case the appellant was convicted of sedition under section 124-A, I.P.C. and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The speech in which he made the remarks complained of was delivered at Shradhanand Park on November 22, 1924. There was a meeting of the Bengal Youth League, and there was a red banner with hammers, sickles and stars. The audience were composed mostly of Bengal youths of the student community and a number of speeches were made.

PURPORT OF RESOLUTION.

"The accused moved the resolution expressing emphatic condemnation of the Government legislation calculated to gag the working-class movement in India in declaring the Communist Party of India and various Trade Unions and Labour organisations illegal, while anti-working class organisations like the Indian National Congress and the Congress Socialist Party had not been banned and had been allowed to prosecute their aims of sabotaging the real class struggle for emancipating the toiling masses of India. The resolution also condemned the banning of the Communist party of India and other militant class organisations in the Punjab and Bombay.

"In his speech the accused referred to these orders made by the Government and explained that what was meant was that the Government by such banning of certain organizations were making it easier for the organizations which were carried on by the well-to-do and the capitalists, one of the aims of which was to put down the workers' movement in preference to the new reformist movement which was favoured by these other bodies.

THE RICH, GANDHI AND CONGRESS.

"The rich, Gandhi and the Congress were all lumped together by the speaker as being supported by the Government. Then he proceeded to deal with the Round Table Conference and pointed out that at one time the Government had declared the Congress illegal, but that it was the object of the Government, (and by reference the speaker obviously wanted to include all governments), to encourage reformist movement as a method of checking the revolutionary movement represented by the Communist party, the Bolshevik party and others.

"The rest of the speech is merely a recital of facts either of recent or past history. A great deal of it was obviously taken

from the well-known and quite respectable books which have been published recently with regard to world economic depression, the alleged failure of the capitalist system and the necessity of finding some other method for distribution of goods.

WHAT HE PREACHED.

"In fact all that the speech amounts to is a recommendation of the Bolshevik form of Government as preferable to what is generally called the capitalistic form of Government, i.e. the present form of Government. And all that the speaker does is to encourage the young men to whom he was addressing to join the Bengal Youth League and to carry on a propaganda for the purpose of inducing as large number of people in India as possible to become supporters of the idea of communism as represented by the present Bolshevik system in Russia.

"It is really absurd to say that speeches of this kind amount to sedition. If such were the case, then every argument against the present form of government and in favour of some other form of government might be alleged to lead to hatred of the Government and it might be suggested that such ideas brought the Government into contempt. To suggest some other form of Government is not necessarily bringing the present Government into hatred or contempt.

MAGISTRATE'S VIEWS.

"The learned Magistrate who tried the case obviously takes a strong view with regard to Bolshevism. He does not like it; neither do I nor a very large number of sensible people. That cannot mean that you cannot make speeches of this kind. I do not like quite a lot of things that people do constantly from day to day. That is no reason for suggesting that because of that you are guilty of sedition or attempting to bring the Government into hatred or contempt.

"In my opinion, it is not wise to institute prosecution against speeches of this kind. The effect of it is to give the impression that Government are desirous of taking a kind of steps which, we understand, has been taken in countries like Germany and Italy, where the right of free speech has practically disappeared. So far as we know, that is not the present position in India.

"In any case the present speech is a long way from coming within the provisions of section 124-A, I.P.C. The conviction and the sentence is set aside and the accused is acquitted."

IN JAIL FOR 5 MONTHS.

Mr. B. Das for accused then prayed that the order of the court acquitting the accused might be sent forthwith as the accused had been in jail for five months.

"Yes," said Mr. Justice Lort-Williams. His lordship condemned the delay that occurred in such cases (from the Presidency Magistrate's courts) coming up for final disposal. In this case, said his lordship, this man had been in jail for five months, although he was declared to be innocent.

Relief Of Canara Farmers

34 FAMILIES REINSTATED IN THEIR ALIENATED HOLDINGS

The Secretaries of the Kanara Farmers Relief Committee have issued the following:-

Bulletin No. 3, contained a brief report of relief given to peasants in the two talukas of Siddapur and Ankola, and a statement of audited accounts from March 1, 1935 to June 1, 1935. The statement of accounts contained in that Bulletin represented the transactions during those three months only and should therefore not be read in continuation of the explanatory statement published in the previous bulletin for the period from July 1, 1934 to March 1, 1935.

The accompanying will be found an explanatory statement of the monies received and disbursed by the Committee since its inception on July 1, 1934, to June 1, 1935. It will give the donors a clear idea of the work of the Committee. For the sake of convenience, we seek to draw the attention of the readers to the following salient items.

The total amount that reached

the Committee during the period was Rs. 25,949-4-9. Out of that amount Rs. 13,354-12-11, have been spent on relief given to the peasants as detailed below:- Rs. 5,667-2-4 are held in suspense by Local Committees and relief workers. Rs. 1,449-11-3, have been spent on propaganda, organisation and administration of relief. The total payments thus come to Rs. 25,471-10-6, and the balance with the Committee at the end of the period was Rs. 477-10-3.

BALANCE WITH B.P.C.C.

Rs. 10,000-0-0 as shown in the statement to have been received from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee represents the first instalment out of the collections made for Kanara peasants' relief in Bombay and held by the B.P.C.C. The balance is with the B.P.C.C. and will be drawn upon as need arises.

The following are the items of relief distributed to the peasants of the two talukas of Siddapur

and Ankola during the eleven months.

Siddapur

Sustenance relief till	Rs. as p.
Nov. 30, 1934	4,675 0 0
Sustenance relief to the old and disabled after Nov. 30, 1934	37 0 0
Clothing	134 4 0
Purchase of land	4,463 15 6
Purchase of Houses	240 0 0
Fodder and cotton seeds (out of earmarked contribution from Kariana Merchants Bombay)	431 5 3
Children's Homes at Karwar and Shimoga	550 0 0
To'al	10,531 8 9

Ankola

Sustenance relief till Nov. 30, 1934	4,626 4 0
--------------------------------------	-----------

Sustenance relief to the old and disabled after Nov. 30, 1934	136 12 0
For bullocks	360 0 0
Fodder, (out of earmarked contributions from Kariana Merchants Bombay)	457 8 0
For huts	1,945 0 0
Blankets (earmarked contribution)	41 6 6
Students' education	70 0 0
Purchase of lands	186 5 8
Total	7,823 4 2

FAMILIES REINSTATED

It will be found that the items of relief vary according to the needs in each of the talukas. For instance, in Siddapur it has been possible to enable 32 families to get back their lands, while only

two in Ankola could do so.

The Committee has made allotment for permanent relief and the work is proceeding along those lines. The Committee is thankful to the generous donors especially in Bombay whose timely help made the work of the Committee possible.

CAPTURE OF LOCAL BODIES

NAINI TAL. July, 20. It is definitely known that the Provincial Congress has advised its district branches to set up candidates for forthcoming elections to local bodies towards the end of the year. An elaborate programme, indicating the general outlines of the policy which those elected on the Congress ticket

will be enjoined upon to pursue, has been prepared for their guidance. It emphasizes that their duty will be to provide for almost all the primary needs of civilized life only in respect of education, sanitation, medical relief, communications, water-supply, lighting, etc. but also such amenities as parks, libraries, public baths, gymnasiums, etc.

While standing for all classes of people, it is claimed, the Congress is particularly keen on improving the lot of the poor and down-trodden. The present methods of taxation, proceeds the manifesto, are irrational and bear heavily on these classes. It is necessary to revise them so that the burden of local administration may be apportioned in a fair manner. In the administration of local affairs

particular care will be taken by Congress to avoid nepotism and jobbery.

Finally, members of the Congress party in the various local bodies will be subject to the control and direction of the provincial civic board, which will issue necessary instructions from time to time. The board (civic) will also attempt to co-ordinate the activities of different local bodies.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, is leaving to-day for Lucknow to discuss, it is stated, alleged omission of names of some Congressmen from the Naini Tal District Board rolls with other members of the Provincial Congress committee.—A. P.

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

1st Prize
Rs. 500

2nd Prize
Rs. 200

3rd Prize
Rs. 100

Consolation
Prizes
Rs. 200



In this Competition you are asked to do the work of a detective—so let us see how you do it.

The persons illustrated in the series, marked A, B, C, ... disguise themselves in different ways and manners as shown in the series of pictures marked 1, 2, 3, ... For instance the man shown in "H" has disguised himself by putting on Moustache and glasses as illustrated in No. 3. One, therefore, puts "3" against "H" in the Coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 21st July, 28th July and 4th August, 1935.
Closing Date 7th August, 1935.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, July 23.
S.S. City of Worcester, Captain A. Fergusson, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co., Arrived from New York via Karachi.
S.S. Howra, Captain J. Drummond, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Rangoon via Calcutta.
S.S. Gogra, Captain J. C. Hornu, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Java Port via Coast Ports.
S.S. Kirmore, Captain L. Arthur, Agents Graham's Trading Co., Arrived from Glasgow via Aden.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, July 23.
S.S. Jalaveera, Captain A. Beaton, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co., sailed for Rangoon via Cochin.
S.S. Birk, Captain E. Ellingsen, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co., sailed for Moulmein.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 23.
1 Kirmore 3032, Bhavnagar, 2-8, Graham's T. Co.
5 Almkirk, 4046, Australia 25-7, L. Edwards Ltd.
7 C/o Worcester 3430 Colombo 26/7 P. F. Campbell & Co.
10 Queba, 4760, N. F. 26-7, M. M. and Co.
14 Schonfels 5313 Bremen 28/7 L. Edwards Ltd.
15 Talrea 3756 Durban, 24/7 M. M. and Co.
17 British Chancellor, 4211, Abadan, N. F. Anglo-P. Oil Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Nagato Maru 4325 Karachi, 27/7 N. Y. Kaisha.
3 Baroda 1888 Busra, 24/7 M. M. & Co.
4 Varela 1926 Busra 25/7 M. M. & Co.
5 Sophie Marie, 677, M'Coast 24/7 Merchant S. N. Co.
7 Gogra 3126 Karachi, 24-7, M. M. & Co.
8 Jalaveera 3089 Rangoon, 23-7 Scindia, S. N. Co.
10-11 Howra 4096 N. F. M. M. & Co.
12-13 Ozarda 3038, Calcutta, 24/7 M. M. and Co.
14 Indra 278, M'Coast, N. F. Malabar Steamship Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, U. F. N. F. S. Tarmahomed & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Birk 2178, N. F. 24-7, Scindia S. N. Co.
B Jaladuta, 3089, N. F. N. F. Scindia S. N. Co.
C/R Oostcappelle 348, M'Coast, N. F. Merchant S. N. Co.
D/E Garmula, 3234, N. F. N. F. M. M. and Co.
F Isami, 3617, Mauritius, 24/7 T. Morrison & Co.

DIABETES

Dr. S. R. IYENGAR, Diabetes Specialist is in possession of a rare and sure specific for the complete cure of "DIABETES".
"Dr. N. K. Karode, Chemical Analyst, Junagadh State, writes:—I am glad to certify that Dr. S. R. Iyengar treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivedi for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment the S. R. Iyengar's Urine was 1088 and it gradually fell to 1015 and accordingly the quantity of sugar also decreased and came down almost to normal. Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment."

Consultation Hours:—8-30 to 10-30 a.m. & 5 to 7 p.m.
Address:—D. A. H. A. N. U. K. A. R. BUILDING, Bomanji Master St., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay No. 2.

ENGLISH FOR ALL

ARE YOU WEAK IN ENGLISH? Come to us for MATRIC-INTER or B.A. WORK in General English and Composition.
A six-weeks' complete course from the 1st of August in GENERAL ENGLISH—written and oral—by a Parsi Professor trained at CAMBRIDGE and OXFORD with long teaching experience in England and India. Also IMPROVING QUESTIONS ON TEXTS. Terms:—MATRIC: Rs. 60. INTER: Rs. 75. B.A.: Rs. 100 for six to seven weeks (English and Shakespeare). Number of students limited. Private coaching. Box No. 4580, "Bombay Chronicle".

RIVALRY AMONG CONGRESS GROUPS

Election Of Reception Committee Office-Bearers Postponed

LUCKNOW, July 22.
The mutual bickerings of the local Congress groups reached a climax yesterday when the Council of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee after discussing for three hours decided to postpone the election of the office-bearers of the Reception Committee of the 49th session of the Indian National Congress till 18th August, directing the rival Congress groups of Lucknow to bring about rapprochement, otherwise to vest on it the right of reconsidering the question of the venue of the Congress, Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon presiding.

All through the proceedings the members of the Reception Committee belonging to either group packed the corridor of the office premises where the meeting of the Council was being held and the atmosphere looked tense.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, a nominee of one party is understood to have announced that he did not give consent to contesting the election to the chairmanship of the Reception Committee at the present atmosphere.

It has been decided to convene a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee and its Council on the 18th August to reconsider the question and if no settlement is arrived at between the Lucknow Congress groups till then, it is most likely that the Council will decide to change the venue of the Congress elsewhere in the province. The meeting of the Reception Committee was consequently postponed and will be convened on 18th August to elect its office-bearers. Pt. Govindballabh Pant before leaving for Nainital last night is understood to have seen the leaders of both groups, but no settlement between them was reached.—United Press.

LESSONS OF THE RIF

The writer was for six months with the French Army in the Rif campaign, when it enjoyed the same superiority over the Moroccan natives. Conditions in Ethiopia seem roughly similar, but less advantageous to Italy. It is less experienced in colonial warfare and less wealthy and operating much further from its base. Ethiopia is far bigger, more populous, richer and better organized politically than the Rif, and its climatic, mountainous and other natural defenses stronger.

Modern weapons were not of decisive value to the French in the Rif. They won in the end through superiority in infantry, but only after suffering heavy casualties (sometimes as heavy as in World War battles) and mauling so many men that they had about ten for each Rifman. The Rif experience would suggest Italy will need some 400,000 or 500,000 soldiers and several years to conquer Ethiopia.

Modern weapons have been developed for use against a civilized enemy in a civilized country not against an intelligent native in an uncivilized land. Modern weapons are made for use against masses of men—whether in cities or armies—and against big targets of all kinds. The difficulty the French found in Morocco was that there was nothing much to shoot at, or bomb. No cities, railroads, factories, roads, supply depots, armies.

On the other hand, modern weapons help make the European and easy target for the native. They increase impediments and make for mauling men more or less around them and in their service. Even without them the mass tactics of armies trained for European fighting give the native no end of things to shoot at.

The only way to beat him cheaply is to learn to fight him his way, as our frontiersmen fought the Indians. Otherwise the European can conquer rifle-armed natives of the fighting type such as the Rifians and Ethiopians not by modern weapons but only by vastly outnumbering them.

The British, who have a wide experience in native warfare, and the French, who have been twenty years pacifying Morocco, consider the difficulties of conquering Ethiopia extremely great. They fear that if Mussolini resorts to war there he will be drawn into biting off much more than he can safely chew.

At best it is feared that Mussolini will be drawn into a long and costly campaign—for or against—without the prestige which he needs to continue either to triumph or catastrophe.

For such reasons the British and French fear that on Ethiopia campaign is bound to wear.

Prospects Of Italian Adventure In Abyssinia

Will Mussolini Learn From Experience Of France In Morocco?

Clarence K. Streit writes to the "New York Times" from Geneva: "What are the prospects of peaceful settlement of the Italian-Ethiopian conflict by Aug. 25, when the League Council has ruled and the parties have agreed, arbitration ends? What are the prospects of its then developing instead into an open conflict between Italy and the League?"

The answer does not depend on the Walwal incidents, which form the point of departure for this conflict. Those incidents are easy to arbitrate, provided there is no desire for aggression. The answer depends on whether Mussolini is determined willy-nilly on what some British papers call "a forward policy" in Ethiopia.

A little after arbitration ends, the rainy season in Ethiopia also ends, and war can begin then better than peace now. Mussolini's decision then seems likely to depend on factors that may be divided into military and moral. In both categories there are arguments for peace and arguments for war. On balance the prospects seem now dark.

First, the military factors against war. There are the special Ethiopian difficulties and the general European dangers. Italians with whom the writer has talked count heavily for success in Ethiopia on their practical monopoly of modern weapons, particularly airplanes, tanks and heavy artillery.

Second, the moral factors. The writer was for six months with the French Army in the Rif campaign, when it enjoyed the same superiority over the Moroccan natives. Conditions in Ethiopia seem roughly similar, but less advantageous to Italy. It is less experienced in colonial warfare and less wealthy and operating much further from its base. Ethiopia is far bigger, more populous, richer and better organized politically than the Rif, and its climatic, mountainous and other natural defenses stronger.

Modern weapons were not of decisive value to the French in the Rif. They won in the end through superiority in infantry, but only after suffering heavy casualties (sometimes as heavy as in World War battles) and mauling so many men that they had about ten for each Rifman. The Rif experience would suggest Italy will need some 400,000 or 500,000 soldiers and several years to conquer Ethiopia.

Modern weapons have been developed for use against a civilized enemy in a civilized country not against an intelligent native in an uncivilized land. Modern weapons are made for use against masses of men—whether in cities or armies—and against big targets of all kinds. The difficulty the French found in Morocco was that there was nothing much to shoot at, or bomb. No cities, railroads, factories, roads, supply depots, armies.

On the other hand, modern weapons help make the European and easy target for the native. They increase impediments and make for mauling men more or less around them and in their service. Even without them the mass tactics of armies trained for European fighting give the native no end of things to shoot at.

The only way to beat him cheaply is to learn to fight him his way, as our frontiersmen fought the Indians. Otherwise the European can conquer rifle-armed natives of the fighting type such as the Rifians and Ethiopians not by modern weapons but only by vastly outnumbering them.

The British, who have a wide experience in native warfare, and the French, who have been twenty years pacifying Morocco, consider the difficulties of conquering Ethiopia extremely great. They fear that if Mussolini resorts to war there he will be drawn into biting off much more than he can safely chew.

At best it is feared that Mussolini will be drawn into a long and costly campaign—for or against—without the prestige which he needs to continue either to triumph or catastrophe.

For such reasons the British and French fear that on Ethiopia campaign is bound to wear.

ken Italy militarily and financially, and is liable, especially in the event of disaster, to lead to political upheaval and the downfall of Mussolini. Such a situation, they say, greatly risks tempting Germany to make a coup in Austria, with incalculable consequences for European peace. Consequently, the British and French have recently begun emphasizing publicly and privately to Mussolini the military dangers in Ethiopia and Europe they believe he greatly underestimates. It seems safe to say they will continue doing this with increasing force as Autumn nears.

On the other hand, there are reasons to believe Mussolini will not find this convincing. He is more likely to be impressed by the undoubted fact that the British and French have imperial and other material interests for persuading him to desist than by the fact that their advice may be sound, even though not disinterested. He may admit the great difficulties of an Ethiopian campaign, but he may answer this argument by pointing to the fact that European powers, when they set themselves to it, have always succeeded in conquering native populations in the end.

EUROPEAN DANGERS.

As for the Europeans military danger, Mussolini can find several comforting arguments. The main question for judgment regarding that danger is not its existence but its degree of imminence. His Ethiopian policy would seem to indicate he inclines to join those disinterested observers who believe that the imminence of that danger, particularly of German attack, has been enormously exaggerated.

If Mussolini calculates that Germany is unlikely to be able to attack for at least ten years, his problem is quite different from that of British or French Premier who make the same calculation. His weakness is his lack of raw materials and of means of real training for his army. The British and French do not need to worry about raw materials and they have the continual fighting on the Indian frontier and in Morocco and elsewhere to train their officers and men for war as only actual war can train them.

Mussolini's philosophy, one must remember, is not one of peace, but of war. For one in these conditions and with that philosophy it is natural to see in Ethiopia a means of gaining raw materials while sharpening his military weapon for a coming European war.

SAVING FACTORS.
Against the possibility of European war being more imminent than this calculation assumes, Mussolini can find several saving factors. One is that he keeps a large army in Italy. Another is that he does not have to depend on that army alone to keep Germany out of Austria, since the Little Entente is equally opposed to this.

If the worst comes to the worst in Europe, Mussolini may hope to do as the French did in Morocco in 1914. He can drop back to a good defensive position tenable with relatively few men and withdraw the rest to Europe.

Of course, if trouble should break out in Austria, or elsewhere in Europe before the end of the rainy season in September and the improvement of roads, etc., facilitates military operations in Ethiopia, then the Ethiopian question is not likely to reach a dangerous head at Geneva at the Aug. 25 time limit for arbitration. Some seem to be counting mainly on this for peace in Africa. But when peace in Ethiopia depends on there being war of imminent threat of war in Europe the outlook can hardly be considered bright.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

fit of sweepers and other low paid staff.

To maintain national dignity and prestige at all costs.

To follow the instructions of the Provincial Civic Boards unquestioningly.

To issue bulletins from time to time as to the steps taken to carry out this programme and the difficulties experienced in the matter.

The following are some of the important items indicated for the guidance of the members elected on the Congress ticket.



YOU DO NOT HAVE TO BE WEALTHY TO BE HEALTHY

Bodily vigour is not the sole possession of the rich. Many of the less wealthy are more active than their more fortunate brethren, yet they have more stamina. And many rajahs and zemindars would like to be more vigorous, yet a little work soon exhausts them.

What is the secret of some men's greater powers? Some men build up reserves of energy for extra activity when required. Some men quickly regain lost vigour and avoid exhaustion. They do this in a safe and simple way. They take a regular course of **Phosferine**, because **Phosferine** builds up reserves of strength and replaces expended vigour.

If you wish to be strong; if you wish to maintain your strength, take a regular course of **Phosferine**. Give it to all your family: they benefit greatly. You do not have to be a rich man to buy it.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
Sexual Weakness, Brain Fog, Sleeplessness, Headache, Neuritis, Indigestion, Nervous Shock, Rheumatism, Anemia, Mental Exhaustion.
Sold by all good chemists and stores, in Liquid and Tablet form, each in three sizes. The larger sizes are more economical.
Proprietors: PHOSFERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS) Ltd., London, England.

Congress Stands For Poor Classes

U. P. Congress Committee Demands Living Wage For All In Its Election Manifesto For Local Bodies

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAINI TAL, July 21.
While standing for all classes of the people, the Congress is particularly keen on improving the lot of the poor and down-trodden. Present methods of taxation are irrational and bear heavily on these classes. It is necessary to revive them so that the burden of administration may be apportioned in a fair manner, always bearing in mind the capacity of the individual tax payer.

The manifesto issued by the United Provinces Congress Committee in order to place before the public the outline of the programme which the members elected to the District and Municipal Boards in the Provinces on the Congress ticket will endeavour to carry out.

The Provincial Congress committee has advised all subordinate organisations to set up candidates for the District and Municipal Boards in the Provinces at the forthcoming elections.

The manifesto further says that taxation should be so regulated that amounts upto a certain minimum may be exempted from it and those above, as assessed, whenever possible, on a rising grade scale: e.g., quarters paying a rent below Rs. 50 per annum should be free of house tax, head loads and toll tax, and incomes, say, below Rs. 400 per annum from circumstances affect the poor, seriously and should be replaced, as far as possible, by direct ones.

AVOID NEPOTISM.
In the administration of local affairs particular care should be taken to avoid nepotism and jobbery in all matters including appointments of officers and granting of contracts. It will be the duty of a member of the party who is related to any applicant for any office or contract, clearly to mention that fact and to abstain from voting in that connection.

The members of Congress party in various local bodies will be subject to the control and direction of the Provincial Civic Board, which will issue necessary instructions from time to time. The Board will attempt to co-ordinate the activities of the different boards and to correlate the services and compile a provincial list so that promotions and transfers of experienced hands may be arranged with the consent of the Boards concerned.

The following are some of the important items indicated for the guidance of the members elected on the Congress ticket.

To provide Akhadas and to encourage physical exercise sports and scouting and to establish gymnasiums and parks.

To arrange for imparting education in weaving, spinning and other handicrafts suitable for the locality.

To provide maternity homes and to install trained midwives there; and also to arrange for the training of local dais in midwifery.

To give a national bias to education.

To take steps to achieve total prohibition or complete abstinence in the matter of intoxicants and drugs.
To promote and assist cottage industries.
To promote and assist agriculture.
To popularise Swadeshi articles and to help the cause of Khadi; in order to achieve these objects the Boards should use only such articles and should revise their octroi duties, and hold Swadeshi exhibitions.
To take measures, so far as practicable, to relieve unemployment.
To provide money by means of Co-operative Banks for the benefit of the poor.
(Continued in Col. 5.)

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 15 POINTS DOWN

Hedge Selling And Liquidation

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Wheat Firm On Unfavourable Crop Reports

BOMBAY, July 23
On Tuesday, cross rates witnessed only minor fluctuations. **HEDGE SELLING IN NEW YORK COTTON**
New York cotton opened steady but thereafter developed a downward tendency under hedge selling and liquidation. There was some support at the decline.
GOLD EASY AND SILVER UNCHANGED
London gold was easy and silver was unchanged.
WHEAT FIRM AND LINSEED STEADY
Wheat was firm and linseed was steady on account of unfavourable crop reports. Metals and rubber were quiet.
GILTED SECURITIES SLIGHTLY BETTER
The London Stock Exchange showed little inclination to stir itself into activity. Gilt-edged securities were slightly better but the demand continued restricted.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, July 23	
Previous closing	11.50
To-day's opening	11.50
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	11.35
Difference	-15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

Liverpool, July 23	
Previous closing	6.19
To-day's opening	6.21
Difference	+0.02
To-day's closing	6.22
Difference	+0.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 215

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 23
The absence of any new incentive and improving prospects of the crop continued to depress values further and the market easily gave way under scattered selling orders and liquidation. On the other hand prices offered fairly good resistance at the lower level with some support appearing and thus held in check any substantial fall.
Trading in October opened at 11.50 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. The market was moderately active on comparatively better Liverpool advice but thereafter prices began to lose ground on hedge selling and liquidation which caused October to drop to 11.42. At this stage, the market assumed steady appearance but the enquiry was lacking and prices could make little headway.
The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.35 with a decline of 15 points.

SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 23
The following cable information was received from London to-night.
"America bought. India bought and sold. China sold. Market quiet."
"America bought at fixed rates."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 23
The following were the opening ranges—
October (11.46/11.44) 11.51/11.50
December (11.26/11.24) 11.36/11.35
January (11.26/11.24) 11.33/11.33

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 23
The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.
American July (6.62) 6.65
American October (6.17) 6.20
Egyptian July (7.81) 7.85
Egyptian October (7.76) 7.79

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 23
Broach New A.M. moved between Rs. 217.4 and 218.8 at night. The rate at 10.20 p.m. was Rs. 217.8 with New York futures about 8 points down.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATION

Bombay, July 23
Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents—
Names. Latest prices
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord 2 18 3
London Tin Corporation 0 7 3
Turner and Newall 2 16 0
Associated Electric Industries 1 14 0
Attock Oil 0 8 6
Associated Portland Cement 2 15 6
Electric Supply Corporation 3 3 3
Oscega Gold Mining Preferred 1 5 0
Beira Railways 1 0 3
County of London Elec. Supply Ord 2 18 3
Marconi International Marine Calendar's Cable and Constn 1 13 0

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 23
Liverpool wheat opened firm October 61.7/8 December 60.1/2. Some interest was displayed with fairly good business passing but speculative enquiry remained dormant.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 23
Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 60.6 1/2. Prices advanced on commission house buying and covering influenced by unfavourable crop reports.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 23
The rates at 3.30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (245 buyers. No sellers. Irregular) 232 1/2 buyers 233 sellers. Easy. Linseed (215 3/16 buyers. No sellers. Firm) 215 5/16 buyers. No sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (235 to 235 3/4) 235 to 235 3/4
Glasgow Iron (270) 270

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-9 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-11) 1-5
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

JUTE
July August New Crop (218 3/4 paid and buyers) 218 1/4 paid and sellers
Dunlop August (222 3/4) 222 3/4
Lightning August (221 sellers) 221

RUBBER
Spot (5 3/4) 5 3/4 paid and buyers
Forward (5 7/8) 5 15/16 paid and sellers

LINESEED.
Linseed Bombay July August (212) 212 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July August (211) 211 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (29 5/16 sellers) 29 5/8 sellers
Groundnut Comoranda August (214) 214 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 23
Wheat September Rs. a. p. 4 4 3
Linseed September 6 11 6
The tone was steady

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
September Delivery.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).
Bombay, July 23
Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m. 6 11 3
Rates at 12-0 noon 6 11 3
Rates at 3-30 p.m. 6 11 3
Rates at 5-30 p.m. 6 11 3
Rates at 6-30 p.m. 6 11 3
Rates at 8-30 p.m. 6 11 3
Rates at 10-30 p.m. 6 11 3

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, July 23
Crossbreds were sold well but moderate selections of Merinos chiefly Greasies were frequently withdrawn.
Greasy lower 0-6 1/2
Greasy higher 1-6
Scoured lower 1-2 1/2
Scoured higher 2-0

NO DISSOLUTION OF BURMA COUNCIL

Extension Of Life Will Be Announced In August?

RANGOON, (By Mail).
The Associated Press understands that there will be no general election of the Burma Council this year and the question of the extension of the life of the present Council is likely to be announced towards the end of August or in the first week of September.

The announcement of course will be made by His Excellency Sir Hugh Stephenson who returns to Burma towards the end of next month. It is also anticipated that Separation will come sometime in 1937, the earliest possible date being 1st of April. Meanwhile arrangements are proceeding for the settlement of several issues involved in this connection.

INDO-BURMA FINANCES.

So far as the August session of the Council is concerned, following the usual practice, it is surmised that 6th and 10th August will be fixed for official business while 7th, 8th and 9th will be allotted for non-official business. The Report of the Indo-Burma Financial Tribunal will probably be discussed on 12th and 13th and if any official business is to be discussed thereafter it may be discussed on the 14th, provided the Council is not prorogued. The balloting will take place on the 26th instant.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Couper has disallowed Mr. V. San Li's resolution recommending the abolition of the Council and urging to go back to pre-reform days.—A. P.

Rally In International Shares Due To Firmer Wall St. Advices

SPOT TIN DECLINED ON FREER OFFERINGS

Quick Fluctuations In Lira And Guilder

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
On the Stock Exchange, the prevailing monotony was somewhat relieved by firmer Wall Street advices but apart from a rally in international shares which reflected on certain home industrial markets were dull.
Wheat was firm. Tin spot declined on freer offerings.
On exchanges, lira and guilder monopolised attention the former after opening at 84.00 weakened to 65.75 but closed at 61.75 owing to operations of Italian authorities in Paris.
Guilder was erratic dependent on rumours regarding the outcome of today's vote in the chamber and was finally closed at 7.34 3/4 compared with 7.33 3/4 yesterday night but the market closed nervous.
Wall Street opened firm active.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 23
The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 498

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, July 15, 498 1/2
Tuesday, July 16, 498 1/4
Wednesday, July 17, 498 1/2
Thursday, July 18, 498 1/2
Friday, July 19, 498 1/2
Monday, July 22, 498 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 23

The general tone was rather irregular. International were firm by Wall Street advices. Otherwise business was restricted. Gilt-edged securities and Industrials were in general quiet.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (285 5/8) 285 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan (498 1/2) 498 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (412 1/2) 412 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (219 1/8) 219 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (2106 3/8) 2106 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (2117 1/4) 2117 1/4

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-9) 21-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Spinning (34 3/8) 34 3/8
Hydro Electric (34 1/2) 34 1/2
Mystical Industries (25-7 1/2) 25-7 1/2
Princen Johnson (41-9) 41-9
Imperial Chemical (35-4 1/2) 35-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-10 1/2) 8-10 1/2

Woolworth New Ford (110-7 1/2) 110-7 1/2
Realisation 1930 (281) 280
Dunlop Rubber (42-3) 42-3
University Ordinary (29-6) 30-3
Ford Motors (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Cable Wires (27-3 1/2) 27-3 1/2
British American Tobacco (120-0) 120-0

Camera A (28 3/8) 28 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (141-3) 140-7 1/2
P and O S N Company Deft (18-3) 18-3
Distillers (32-7 1/2) 32-0
Bred and Dyers (9-3) 9-3
British Celanese (14-9) 14-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-3) 63-3
Courtauld's Ordinary (54-0) 54-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-9) 6-9
Western Limited Ordinary (14-6) 14-6
Inter Nickels (227 1/8) 228 1/8
Tata Iron and Steel (54-1 1/2) 54-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (54-1 1/2) 54-1 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 23

The following were the opening rates—
General Motors (dol 36 7/8) dol 37 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15 1/2) dol 16
U S Steel Common (dol 39 3/8) dol 41
U S Steel Preferred (dol 94 3/4) dol 96 1/2

REFORMS SCHEME DISAPPROVED

CHAPRA, (By Mail).
At the Ghatani Thana Political Conference held under the presidency of Babu Jhulan Singh, President, District Congress Committee, a number of resolutions, expressing disapproval of the coming reforms, protesting against the action of the Government in not allowing Rajendra Babu, Gandhiji and others to go to Quetta, sympathising with the Quetta sufferers, condemning the policy of Government in detaining persons in Bengal without trial, supporting the All India Village Industries Association programme and congratulating the workers who had suffered during the Civil Disobedience movement, were adopted.—United Press

TRUTSKY'S SON

Arrest In Russia Reported

We have received a copy of a letter from Natalia Trotsky (wife of Leon Trotsky) reporting that their youngest son, Sergei, was arrested at the beginning of the year and has been kept in custody since.

Madam Trotsky states that Sergei never concerned himself in politics. At school he was an outstanding athlete; at the University he concentrated on mathematics and mechanics; since leaving College he has been an engineer and is the author of technical books. Since his exile Leon Trotsky has not corresponded with Sergei, and Madam Trotsky in her letters has only discussed "neutral" questions of everyday life. Stalin's son was a frequent guest at his room.

Madam Trotsky suggests that an international commission composed of known friends of the U.S.S.R. should be set up to investigate the arrests which have taken place since the murder of Kirov, including the arrest of her son. She points out that this would not be unprecedented. In 1922, when certain Social Revolutionaries were charged with an attempt on the persons of Lenin and Trotsky, the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party extended the right to critics of the Soviet Government like Vandervelde, Kurt Rosenfeld, and

others to defend the accused. She suggests that Romain Rolland, Charles Gide, Bernard Shaw and other friends of the Soviet Union should take the initiative in forming such a commission in agreement with the Soviet Government.

On receiving this letter we appreciate the Soviet Embassy, stating that we did not wish to publish the report without securing its observations on the matter. "So that the New Leader statement can be an accurate account of what has happened."

The Soviet Ambassador has remarked that he is unable to help. He has read what has appeared in the Press, but does not know whether the report is correct.—"New Leader London."

Re-exports of foreign merchandise advanced by Rs. 8.13 lakhs and Rs. 1.59 lakhs respectively to Rs. 18.71 lakhs.

QUARTERLY STATISTICS.
The trade statistics of the first three months of the current financial year show a rise in imports of Rs. 2.14 crores or nearly 17 per cent, and of Rs. 3.28 crores or 28 per cent, but a fall in exports of Rs. 11.92 crores or 47 per cent, and Rs. 9.76 crores or 42 per cent, as compared with the corresponding figures for the same months of the years 1934-35 and 1933-34 respectively.

IMPORTS OF GOLD.
The imports of gold improved by Rs. 11.05 lakhs and Rs. 4.5 lakhs to Rs. 22.45 lakhs and those of silver by Rs. 20.29 lakhs and Rs. 33.75 lakhs to Rs. 37 lakhs.

Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 14.3 crores showing an increase of Rs. 1.82 crores or over 14 per cent, and of Rs. 2.89 crores or 25 per cent, over the figures for the first three months of the years 1934-35 and 1933-34. The increase of Rs. 1.82 crore is almost entirely due to larger arrivals of cotton raw (plus 20,528 tons and plus Rs. 1.83 crore), kerosene oil (plus over 5 1/2 million gallons and plus Rs. 19.68 lakhs), metals and ores (including ore) (plus Rs. 12.92 lakhs), cotton piecegoods, grey and white (plus over 9 1/2 million yards and plus Rs. 9.51 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (plus 91,000 lbs. and plus Rs. 6.58 lakhs), paper and paste board (plus Rs. 5.22 lakhs), aniline dyes (plus Rs. 4.66 lakhs) and instruments, apparatus, etc. (plus Rs. 4.07 lakhs) though there were noticeable decreases in the imports of silk manufactures (minus Rs. 20.82 lakhs), machinery and millwork (minus Rs. 11.93 lakhs), and art silk piecegoods (minus 2 million yards and minus Rs. 7.37 lakhs) and precious stones and pearls unset (minus Rs. 4.35 lakhs).

GOLD EXPORTS.
Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 4.05 crores as against Rs. 14.73 crores and Rs. 14.48 crores and those of silver to Rs. 41.05 lakhs against Rs. 30.52 lakhs and Rs. 19.92 lakhs respectively.

Shipments of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 8.25 crores showing a fall of Rs. 1.48 crore or 15 per cent, from the figures for the first three months of the preceding year but a rise of Rs. 20.15 lakhs or 2.5 per cent, over those for the same months of the year 1933-34. The fall of Rs. 1.48 crore is entirely due to smaller shipments of cotton raw (minus 13,189 tons and minus Rs. 1.23 crore), seeds (minus 38,432 tons and minus Rs. 41.42 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (minus nearly 1 million lbs. and minus Rs. 4.65 lakhs) and metals and ores (minus Rs. 4.01 lakhs) though there were increases in the shipments of cotton manufactures (plus Rs. 10.31 lakhs) and wool raw (plus nearly 1 million lbs. and plus Rs. 5.17 lakhs).

Re-exports of foreign merchandise were valued at Rs. 53.87 lakhs as against Rs. 38.71 lakhs and Rs. 46.94 lakhs respectively.

The total collections of imports duty amounted to Rs. 1,15,87,938 of which Rs. 9,43,079 represented duty on articles of luxury as against Rs. 1,10,11,927 in June, 1934, and Rs. 1,28,99,487 in May 1935.—A. P.

Exports of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 2.08 crores showing a fall of Rs. 1.24 crores or over 37 per cent, and of Rs. 84.07 lakhs or nearly 29 per cent, from the figures for June, 1934, and June, 1933, respectively. The fall of Rs. 1.24 crore is chiefly due to smaller shipments of cotton raw (minus 11,815 tons and minus Rs. 85.18 lakhs), seeds (minus 23,748 tons and minus Rs. 30.09 lakhs), hides and skins, raw and tanned (minus Rs. 4.07 lakhs) cotton twist and yarn (minus nearly 1/4 million lbs. and minus Rs. 2.59 lakhs), metals and ores (minus Rs. 2.58 lakhs) and oils (minus Rs. 1.73 lakhs). On the other hand increases were recorded in the shipments of cotton manufactures (plus Rs. 4.81 lakhs) and of wool raw (plus over

There were however noticeable decreases in the imports of motor cars including motor wagons, cycles and parts, etc., (minus Rs. 12.43 lakhs), silk manufactures (minus Rs. 6.68 lakhs), artificial silk piecegoods (minus over 1-1/4 million yards and minus Rs. 4.6 lakhs), cotton coloured piecegoods (minus nearly 1-1/4 million yards and minus Rs. 3.27 lakhs), grey (minus over 1-2 million yards and minus Rs. 1.71 lakh) and sugar (minus 1,650 tons and minus Rs. 1.69 lakh).

Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 5.97 lakhs as against Rs. 3.51 lakhs and Rs. 8.34 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 18.9 lakhs as against Rs. 3.48 lakhs and Rs. 50,453 respectively.

The total collections of imports duty amounted to Rs. 1,15,87,938 of which Rs. 9,43,079 represented duty on articles of luxury as against Rs. 1,10,11,927 in June, 1934, and Rs. 1,28,99,487 in May 1935.—A. P.

Exports of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 2.08 crores showing a fall of Rs. 1.24 crores or over 37 per cent, and of Rs. 84.07 lakhs or nearly 29 per cent, from the figures for June, 1934, and June, 1933, respectively. The fall of Rs. 1.24 crore is chiefly due to smaller shipments of cotton raw (minus 11,815 tons and minus Rs. 85.18 lakhs), seeds (minus 23,748 tons and minus Rs. 30.09 lakhs), hides and skins, raw and tanned (minus Rs. 4.07 lakhs) cotton twist and yarn (minus nearly 1/4 million lbs. and minus Rs. 2.59 lakhs), metals and ores (minus Rs. 2.58 lakhs) and oils (minus Rs. 1.73 lakhs). On the other hand increases were recorded in the shipments of cotton manufactures (plus Rs. 4.81 lakhs) and of wool raw (plus over

There were however noticeable decreases in the imports of motor cars including motor wagons, cycles and parts, etc., (minus Rs. 12.43 lakhs), silk manufactures (minus Rs. 6.68 lakhs), artificial silk piecegoods (minus over 1-1/4 million yards and minus Rs. 4.6 lakhs), cotton coloured piecegoods (minus nearly 1-1/4 million yards and minus Rs. 3.27 lakhs), grey (minus over 1-2 million yards and minus Rs. 1.71 lakh) and sugar (minus 1,650 tons and minus Rs. 1.69 lakh).

Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 5.97 lakhs as against Rs. 3.51 lakhs and Rs. 8.34 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 18.9 lakhs as against Rs. 3.48 lakhs and Rs. 50,453 respectively.

The total collections of imports duty amounted to Rs. 1,15,87,938 of which Rs. 9,43,079 represented duty on articles of luxury as against Rs. 1,10,11,927 in June, 1934, and Rs. 1,28,99,487 in May 1935.—A. P.

Exports of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 2.08 crores showing a fall of Rs. 1.24 crores or over 37 per cent, and of Rs. 84.07 lakhs or nearly 29 per cent, from the figures for June, 1934, and June, 1933, respectively. The fall of Rs. 1.24 crore is chiefly due to smaller shipments of cotton raw (minus 11,815 tons and minus Rs. 85.18 lakhs), seeds (minus 23,748 tons and minus Rs. 30.09 lakhs), hides and skins, raw and tanned (minus Rs. 4.07 lakhs) cotton twist and yarn (minus nearly 1/4 million lbs. and minus Rs. 2.59 lakhs), metals and ores (minus Rs. 2.58 lakhs) and oils (minus Rs. 1.73 lakhs). On the other hand increases were recorded in the shipments of cotton manufactures (plus Rs. 4.81 lakhs) and of wool raw (plus over

There were however noticeable decreases in the imports of motor cars including motor wagons, cycles and parts, etc., (minus Rs. 12.43 lakhs), silk manufactures (minus Rs. 6.68 lakhs), artificial silk piecegoods (minus over 1-1/4 million yards and minus Rs. 4.6 lakhs), cotton coloured piecegoods (minus nearly 1-1/4 million yards and minus Rs. 3.27 lakhs), grey (minus over 1-2 million yards and minus Rs. 1.71 lakh) and sugar (minus 1,650 tons and minus Rs. 1.69 lakh).

Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 5.97 lakhs as against Rs. 3.51 lakhs and Rs. 8.34 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 18.9 lakhs as against Rs. 3.48 lakhs and Rs. 50,453 respectively.

The total collections of imports duty amounted to Rs. 1,15,87,938 of which Rs. 9,43,079 represented duty on articles of luxury as against Rs. 1,10,11,927 in June, 1934, and Rs. 1,28,99,487 in May 1935.—A. P.

Exports of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 2.08 crores showing a fall of Rs. 1.24 crores or over 37 per cent, and of Rs. 84.07 lakhs or nearly 29 per cent, from the figures for June, 1934, and June, 1933, respectively. The fall of Rs. 1.24 crore is chiefly due to smaller shipments of cotton raw (minus 11,815 tons and minus Rs. 85.18 lakhs), seeds (minus 23,748 tons and minus Rs. 30.09 lakhs), hides and skins, raw and tanned (minus Rs. 4.07 lakhs) cotton twist and yarn (minus nearly 1/4 million lbs. and minus Rs. 2.59 lakhs), metals and ores (minus Rs. 2.58 lakhs) and oils (minus Rs. 1.73 lakhs). On the other hand increases were recorded in the shipments of cotton manufactures (plus Rs. 4.81 lakhs) and of wool raw (plus over

There were however noticeable decreases in the imports of motor cars including motor wagons, cycles and parts, etc., (minus Rs. 12.43 lakhs), silk manufactures (minus Rs. 6.68 lakhs), artificial silk piecegoods (minus over 1-1/4 million yards and minus Rs. 4.6 lakhs), cotton coloured piecegoods (minus nearly 1-1/4 million yards and minus Rs. 3.27 lakhs), grey (minus over 1-2 million yards and minus Rs. 1.71 lakh) and sugar (minus 1,650 tons and minus Rs. 1.69 lakh).

Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 5.97 lakhs as against Rs. 3.51 lakhs and Rs. 8.34 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 18.9 lakhs as against Rs. 3.48 lakhs and Rs. 50,453 respectively.

The total collections of imports duty amounted to Rs. 1,15,87,938 of which Rs. 9,43,079 represented duty on articles of luxury as against Rs. 1,10,11,927 in June, 1934, and Rs. 1,28,99,487 in May 1935.—A. P.

Exports of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 2.08 crores showing a fall of Rs. 1.24 crores or over 37 per cent, and of Rs. 84.07 lakhs or nearly 29 per cent, from the figures for June, 1934, and June, 1933, respectively. The fall of Rs. 1.24 crore is chiefly due to smaller shipments of cotton raw (minus 11,815 tons and minus Rs. 85.18 lakhs), seeds (minus 23,748 tons and minus Rs. 30.09 lakhs), hides and skins, raw and tanned (minus Rs. 4.07 lakhs) cotton twist and yarn (minus nearly 1/4 million lbs. and minus Rs. 2.59 lakhs), metals and ores (minus Rs. 2.58 lakhs) and oils (minus Rs. 1.73 lakhs). On the other hand increases were recorded in the shipments of cotton manufactures (plus Rs. 4.81 lakhs) and of wool raw (plus over

There were however noticeable decreases in the imports of motor cars including motor wagons, cycles and parts, etc., (minus Rs. 12.43 lakhs), silk manufactures (minus Rs. 6.68 lakhs), artificial silk piecegoods (minus over 1-1/4 million yards and minus Rs. 4.6 lakhs), cotton coloured piecegoods (minus nearly 1-1/4 million yards and minus Rs. 3.27 lakhs), grey (minus over 1-2 million yards and minus Rs. 1.71 lakh) and sugar (minus 1,650 tons and minus Rs. 1.69 lakh).

Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 5.97 lakhs as against Rs. 3.51 lakhs and Rs. 8.34 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 18.9 lakhs as against Rs. 3.48 lakhs and Rs. 50,453 respectively.

The total collections of imports duty amounted to Rs. 1,15,87,938 of which Rs. 9,43,079 represented duty on articles of luxury as against Rs. 1,10,11,927 in June, 1934, and Rs. 1,28,99,487 in May 1935.—A. P.

Long Liquidation In Steel Shares

Market Dull And Featureless

Bombay, July 23. The local share bazaar was dull and featureless. During the early part of the session there was scattered buying which resulted in a small improvement, but later on there was increased long liquidation which depressed prices. Business was restricted and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was a marked absence of support.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Century 232	231	230	229	228	227
Bombay Dyeing	785	780	786	785	791
587	782				
Kohinoor	192	193	191/4		
Central India	286	287	286		
New Great	130	132	133	132/8	
Simplex	12				
Swadeshi	162	161	162/8		
Bundi	36/4	35/12	36/2	36/4	35/14
I Cement	435	438	434		
Punjab	26/6	26/10	26/8	26/6	
Shahabad	432	435	430		
Andhra	1720	1727	1723	1725	1732
735					
Tata Hydro	177/4	178/2			
Tata Power	1583	1592	1587	1595	1590
582					
Tam Ord	150				
T Steel Defd	580	577	588	581	583
T Steel Ord	141	140/8	142	141/8	140/4
140/8					
Tata Steel 2nd Pref	140	149/4			
Bellapur	535	530	525		
B Steam	302/8				
B Burma	340	341	340		

TEXTILE MILLS

100 Ahm. Advance	295	0
500 Bom. Cotton	40	0
250 Bom. Dyeing	782	8
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	253	2
100 Central India	286	14
100 Colaba	154	6
100 Coorla	87	3
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	360	0
1 E D Sassoon	0	3
100 Finlay	108	4
100 Gokak	191	4
1000 Hindustan	1655	0
100 Indore	50	4
50 Kastorchand	0	8
100 Khatnur	72	14
100 Kohinoor	391	14
250 Laxmi	660	0
100 Madhavji	5	0
250 Madras United	40	0
1000 Morarji	797	8
250 Model	52	8
50 Mysore	100	0
200 New Great	132	8
100 Oosmansnahl	52	8
100 Phoenix	300	0
25 Sassoon Silk	37	8
1000 Sholapur	2275	0
50 Simplex	72	8
100 Swadeshi	162	8
100 Swan	81	4
25 Tata	9	0
500 Vishnu	1330	0
1000 Western	850	0

BANKS

25-100 Baroda	101	6
25-100 Central	37	12
100 Imperial	1505	XD
125-500 Im. Con.	374	6 XD.
50-100 India	121	0
5 Union	5	7

CEMENTS

10 Bundi	35	14
70 Gwalior	123	12
160 Indian	434	6
40 Katni Def.	1670	0
40 Katni Ord.	417	8
75 Okha	247	8
100 Punjab	26	6
100 Shahabad	483	12
70 United	108	4

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	12	6
15-75 New India	43	4
200 Oriental	4425	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	2

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old	162	8
1000 Andhra Valley	1725	0
10 Almer	10	8
50 Bombay Tram	149	11
100 Bombay Suburban	177	8
10 Broach	11	14
100 Karachi	229	0
100 Poona	218	12
100 Surat	195	0
100 Tata Hydro	178	2
1000 Tata Power	1582	6

RAILWAYS

500 Ahm. Prantij	872	8
100 Ahm. Prantij	12	0
100 C. Province	87	4
100 Dhond Baramati	97	8
100 Gujrat	73	0
100 Mandra Bhon	92	0
100 Pachora Jamner	94	0
100 Sara Sraigunge	92	0
500 Tapt Valley	765	0

MISCELLANEOUS

10 Shivrampur	29	0
30 Tata Steel Def.	577	8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	140	8
100 Alcock	155	3
50 Belapur Sugar	328	2
250 Bombay Steam	302	8
125 Bombay Burma	341	0
50 Bombay Burma Conty.	109	6
35h. Br. B. Petrol	3	1
50 Bombay Telephone	110	0
100 Indian Bleaching	115	10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/10/6	
4 per cent 1920/70 Sett 106/14	
4 per cent 1920/70 Cash 106/14	
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/14	
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/15	
TAX FREES	
4 per cent 1935/63 Mysore 106/8	
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 118	
3 1/2 per cent 1935 Mysore 107/8	
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B.D.L. 101/2	
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)	
3 per cent 1941 101/6	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/9	
4 per cent 1943 106/9	
4 1/2 per cent 1935/60 113/13	
5 per cent 1939/44 108/5	
5 per cent 1940/45 109/12	
5 per cent 1935 100/12	
6 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/7	
6 1/2 per cent 1935 106/6	
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1974 104/8	
4 per cent M Deb 1974 105/12	
6 per cent M Deb 1939 114/0	
6 per cent M Deb 1934 136/8	
6 per cent K P T 1936 126	
6 1/2 per cent B L T. 1937 105	

WALL-STREET MARKET

100 Ahm. Advance	295	0
500 Bom. Cotton	40	0
250 Bom. Dyeing	782	8
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	253	2
100 Central India	286	14
100 Colaba	154	6
100 Coorla	87	3
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	360	0
1 E D Sassoon	0	3
100 Finlay	108	4
100 Gokak	191	4
1000 Hindustan	1655	0
100 Indore	50	4
50 Kastorchand	0	8
100 Khatnur	72	14
100 Kohinoor	391	14
250 Laxmi	660	0
100 Madhavji	5	0
250 Madras United	40	0
1000 Morarji	797	8
250 Model	52	8
50 Mysore	100	0
200 New Great	132	8
100 Oosmansnahl	52	8
100 Phoenix	300	0
25 Sassoon Silk	37	8
1000 Sholapur	2275	0
50 Simplex	72	8
100 Swadeshi	162	8
100 Swan	81	4
25 Tata	9	0
500 Vishnu	1330	0
1000 Western	850	0

BANKS

25-100 Baroda	101	6
25-100 Central	37	12
100 Imperial	1505	XD
125-500 Im. Con.	374	6 XD.
50-100 India	121	0
5 Union	5	7

CEMENTS

10 Bundi	35	14
70 Gwalior	123	12
160 Indian	434	6
40 Katni Def.	1670	0
40 Katni Ord.	417	8
75 Okha	247	8
100 Punjab	26	6
100 Shahabad	483	12
70 United	108	4

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	12	6
15-75 New India	43	4
200 Oriental	4425	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	2

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old	162	8
1000 Andhra Valley	1725	0
10 Almer	10	8
50 Bombay Tram	149	11
100 Bombay Suburban	177	8
10 Broach	11	14
100 Karachi	229	0
100 Poona	218	12
100 Surat	195	0
100 Tata Hydro	178	2
1000 Tata Power	1582	6

RAILWAYS

500 Ahm. Prantij	872	8
100 Ahm. Prantij	12	0
100 C. Province	87	4
100 Dhond Baramati	97	8
100 Gujrat	73	0
100 Mandra Bhon	92	0
100 Pachora Jamner	94	0
100 Sara Sraigunge	92	0
500 Tapt Valley	765	0

MISCELLANEOUS

10 Shivrampur	29	0
30 Tata Steel Def.	577	8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	140	8
100 Alcock	155	3
50 Belapur Sugar	328	2
250 Bombay Steam	302	8
125 Bombay Burma	341	0
50 Bombay Burma Conty.	109	6
35h. Br. B. Petrol	3	1
50 Bombay Telephone	110	0
100 Indian Bleaching	115	10

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 23	
B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32	
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 July 23	
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Oct-March	
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April-June	
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8	
Banks buying U D 1/6 5/32	
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 this year	
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Jan-Mar	
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T 270 1/2	
Banks selling T T 288 1/2	
Banks buying T T 285 3/4	
PARIS—	
Banks selling D D 562	
Banks buying D D 572	
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D 55	
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D 54 3/4	
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T 78 1/8	
Banks buying T T 78	
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D 143 3/4	
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D 105 3/4	
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D 156	
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D 91	
CROSS RATES—	
New York/London 4/96 1/4 22nd instant	
Hongkong/London 1/6 13/16 23rd instant	
Shanghai/London 1/6 13/16 23rd instant	
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 23rd instant	
Java/London 7/29 23rd instant	
London/Paris 74/91 22nd instant	
London/Belgium 29/39 22nd instant	
London/Switzerland 15/16 3/4 22nd instant	
London/Italy 60/12 22nd instant	
London/Berlin 12/33 22nd instant	
London/Stockholm 19/39 3/4 22nd instant	
London/New York 4/96 1/4 22nd instant	
London/Amsterdam 7/33 1/2 22nd instant	
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Steady.	
Gold 47-4 1/2 20th instant 47-0 5/8	
1/2 22nd instant	
Silver London Ready 30 3/16 20th instant	
Silver London 30 3/16 22nd instant	
Silver London Forward 30 5/16 20th instant	
Silver London 30 5/16 22nd instant	

IF CONGRESSMEN GO HOME, ALL WILL BE WELL

The following cable is received here from New York regarding the Stock Exchange—

Market looks exceedingly well with Steady and Buoyant feature. Belief is prevalent that if business is permitted to be on its own and Congressmen go home, that all will be well with the American commercial and financial world.

Silver New York Ready 65 20th instant	65
20th instant 5/8 per cent 22nd instant	65
London discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent	65
20th instant 7/8 per cent 22nd instant	65
Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent	65
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent	65
Money—Call per cent	65
3 Mos 2 per cent	65
6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent	65
Tone: Easy.	65

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Rupce Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	70-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent 1945...	86-1/4
or later...	86-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent 1931...	98-1/4
or later...	98-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent 1950/55...	113-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent...	85-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1961...	108-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1952...	106-3/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1950/60...	119-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent...	117-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China...	13-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg...	ex div. 110-1/2
National Bank of India...	42 3/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation...	10

LONDON EXCHANGES

T. T. London on—	4.96-1/4
New York closing rate...	74.91
Paris...	12.31
Berlin...	36.16
Madrid...	7.33-3/4
Amsterdam...	29.39
Brussels...	60.12
Milan...	15.16-3/4
Berne...	119.25
Prague...	119.25

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

Bank Bills 3 months market rate	5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	13/16 per cent to 7/8 per cent.
Rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.	
Rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.	
Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.	
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.	

LONDON METALS

Copper Braziers	45-1/4
Yellow Metal	37-7/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Imports Liverpool	213 1/2
F. O. B. Assam	650 0

NEW YORK COTTON

BOMBAY, July 23. On Monday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in absence of selling influenced by covering by shorts and trade buying.

The market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 11-46 and declined 2 points from the opening level. There was steady buying which raised prices 11 points but in the afternoon there was long liquidation. The market closed at a rise of 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced

JUPITER
GENERALInsurance Co., Ltd. has
its Head Office in Fort,
Bombay.

J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1935

JUPITER
GENERALhas branches and agen-
cies in principal towns
in India.

J12

Back Bay Site For
Sports StadiumMagnificent Structure Will Be
Ready Early In 1937

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL.)

Bombay will have one of the finest sports stadiums in the world when the structure in front of the Churchgate Station, is completed early in 1937. It is expected that the next Cricket Test Match in Bombay between England and India will be played at the sports stadium.

The stadium, which is estimated to cost twenty lakhs of rupees, will accommodate not less than 40 thousand people on the stands. The work of construction will be taken up in right earnest immediately after the monsoon, as the Cricket Club of India have already secured the necessary land from the Government of Bombay at a nominal price. It is expected that nearly two years will be required for completing the work of construction.

Though the stadium is being built on behalf of the Cricket Club of India from donations which are being collected from different sources, it is understood that cricket will not be the only game that will be played inside the stadium.

While there will be a preference to cricket over other games, arrangements will be made for Lawn Tennis as well as Hard Court Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, and other sports, including football, and such other games which would spoil the ground for cricket. Special attention is being paid to the preparation of the turf. It is a known fact that the Scotch

or the Melbourne Turf is the best for Cricket. The Cricket Club of India are anxious to have a similar turf at the new Mecca of Indian Cricket.

Special seating arrangements will be made. The four Gymkhanas in the city will have separate accommodation for themselves.

There will be the Governor's pavilion as well as the President's pavilion, which will accommodate a dozen persons each. The grand stand, will be one of the biggest of its kind and will accommodate nearly twenty thousand persons. The stadium will be oval in shape.

There will be four different entrances to the stadium, one on each side.

There will be a separate building for the offices of the Cricket Club of India. Accommodation has also been provided for the employees of the Club, who will be living at the stadium.

Separate boarding and lodging arrangements will be made for about thirty persons and a special building will be built for this purpose. This will be used by those who will be visiting Bombay at the invitation of the Cricket Club.

On the outer side of the stadium several shops will be built which will be rented out to high class shops and restaurants.

Messrs. Gregson, Batley and King, well-known architects of Bombay, are in charge of the construction, and it is hoped that the stadium will be ready for use in June, 1937.



Lt.-Col. S. S. Sokhey, Director, Haffkine Institute, sailed for Europe by the Italian boat on Tuesday and was seen off by his wife, "Menaka."

FOUND BLEEDING
ON ROADMystery Of Lucknow
Youth's Death Still
Unsolved

LUCKNOW, July 21. Mystery surrounds the death of a young Christian who was found bleeding on the Chhappan crossing of Barrow Road, Cantonment, Lucknow.

He died on July 5 and the police have not yet been able to identify the victim or to find out his place of residence.

Mr. Henry Peters of Lalbagh, who was coming from Mohanlalgunj, saw the youth reclining against a tree near the Chhappan crossing. He was bleeding from the mouth and nose, and a number of soldiers, has gathered round him.

The soldiers, on seeing Mr. Peters, asked him to take the youth to the police station and called a tonga for the purpose.

Mr. Peters took the youth to the Cantonment Police Station where a report was registered. When questioned, the victim refused to disclose his name and address or the circumstances which led to his injuries.

As his condition was getting worse, the victim was sent to hospital but he died on the way. The "post mortem" examination revealed that death was due to injuries caused by some blunt weapon or fists.

Further police investigations are proceeding.

GONDS ATTACK
EXCISE PARTYRaiding Officers Roughly
Handled By Villagers

NAGPUR, July 21. Report of a serious attack on an excise party by a number of Gonds has been received here from Betul district.

It appears that an excise party headed by Excise Inspector Mishra proceeded to the village Pathkheda to conduct a raid. They searched one house where nothing incriminating was found.

While Mr. Mishra was busy in writing a report of the raid, the Gonds, it is stated, became furious and summoned their neighbours to come to their assistance. The excise party was thereafter hemmed in and officers roughly handled. Mr. Mishra managed to escape with great difficulty, but another sub-inspector was assaulted and was forced to surrender his gun and a few cartridges that he had at the time. The Gonds thereafter withdrew to the village.

It is stated that stones were hurled at Mr. Mishra when he ran away to escape the fury of assaulters, with the result that he sustained minor injuries.—A. P.

revolver cartridges and 18 bullets of lead. Three Bengalis found in the house have been arrested.

The police also discovered several cartridges, bullets and a lead mould used for preparing bullets from a trunk in a jungle close to the village.—United Press.

BENGAL CONGRESS
DISPUTEBardwan Member Puts His
Grievances Before Rajen
Babu

PATNA, July 22. Babu Satendra Nath Ray of Bardwan, a member of Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, met Babu Rajendra Prasad and placed before him certain features of the Congress dispute in Bengal, specially in regard to the enrolment of Congress members.

The Congress President is reported to have asked him to formulate his grievances in writing and expressed his willingness to place them before the Congress Working Committee.

Mr. Ray handed over a statement of his complaints accordingly.—United Press.

JUDGES FOR NAGPUR
HIGH COURTBar Association To Give
Their Views To
Governor

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 21. Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour will shortly lead a deputation of High Court Bar Association to wait upon His Excellency the Governor to ascertain facts as regards the various questions connected with the establishment of the High Court and to place the Bar Association's views before His Excellency regarding the appointment of High Court Judges. The deputation will urge His Excellency that there should be no reprobation of I.C.S. Judges in the new High Court.

"Junior" and "Senior"

In response to a query from the Judicial Commissioner, the Nagpur Bar Association discussed the question whether junior lawyers should be controlled to work under seniors before being permitted to practice independently.

It was felt that it was difficult to come to any conclusion unless a clear definition of "Senior" and "Junior" lawyer was known, but the opinion was generally in opposition to this suggestion.

The Khemraon Bar Association has passed a resolution requesting the local Government to recruit a majority of Judges of the proposed Nagpur High Court from the Bar; and that at least half of the number of such judges should be from Barar, in view of the fact that about half of the work in the High Court goes from Barar.

Dr. JAFRI AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, July 22.

Khan Bahadur Dr. S. N. A. Jafri, Director of Information, Government of India, arrived here from Simla by the Grand Trunk Express. Dr. Jafri will stay here until July 25, when he leaves for Madras. The object of his visit, it is to get into touch with the local journalists. He will address the Muslim Literary Society on Wednesday, July 24. His stay at Madras and Ootacamund has been extended by one day each.—United Press.

WOMAN IN
DACOIT GANGThree To Hang And Five
Transported In Sensa-
tional Meerut Case

MEERUT, July 21.

Judgment has been delivered by Mr. R. L. Yorke District and Sessions Judge, Meerut, in the sensational murder and dacoity case in which Teja, Pirthi and six others including a woman Mst. Parsandi, stood charged under section 397 I. P. C. for having committed two dacoities in village Maukhurd. Six of them were further charged under section 302 I. P. C. read with section 149 I. P. C. for committing the murder of Lal Singh, Mukhia of the same village.

The judge found all the accused including Mst. Parsandi guilty under 397 I. P. C. and 395 I. P. C. and sentenced them to transportation for life on each count. As regards the charge under 302 I. P. C. the Sessions Judge found Teja, Pirthi and Akhey Ram, and three other accused charged with murder and sentenced them to death.

Revolver Shots

The prosecution alleged that before these incidents of murder and dacoities, on the same night, Ajmeri with his two cousins had gone to search for the gang of Teja and Pirthi which were said to be hiding in the neighbouring place. After their unsuccessful search they met a gang of men near river Hindon. There was an exchange of words ending in shots being fired by the gang at Ajmeri and his two cousins, all of whom received gun shots.

After this incident the eight accused including a Chamar woman Mst. Parsandi who was dressed in male attire, went to village Maukhurd. There they saw Lal Singh, Mukhia, sleeping in his house. They recognised him by means of torch light and shot him dead. The accused afterwards committed two dacoities in the same village and ran away after taking a great booty.

Subsequently Teja and Mst. Parsandi absconded and a reward was announced for Teja's arrest. On September 6 1934 both the accused were arrested in Saharanpur District and property worth Rs. 2,000 was found in their possession. Mst. Parsandi was found in male dress.

The sensational trial lasted for several months, and at last the dacoits were sentenced as above.

It is interesting to note that four of these accused including three who are sentenced to death in this case are already undergoing a sentence of transportation for life under sections 402 and 407 read with 149 I. P. C.—United Press.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES
ASSOCIATIONIts Activities Engaging
Attention Of Police
In Bihar

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, July 23.

The activities of the Village Industries Association in Bihar, it is understood on reliable authority, are at present engaging the attention of the police.

I learn that confidential enquiry is in progress to ascertain the nature and extent of the Village Industries Association's working in Bihar, the manner of its operation, its effect on the masses in the province and its reaction to the Association's programme.

The police are stated to have been asked to report what, if any, official co-operation has been sought in furtherance of the work and if so, whether and how far such co-operation has been extended.

It appears that the enquiry is being made throughout the province.

The C. P. Government has, it is understood, approved of the Khemraon Scheme of water supply for Nagpur which will cost about Rupees twenty and a half lakhs.

SUPPORT BOLE'S BIRTH-
CONTROL BILLHigh Time That Govt. & Public
Realised Social Needs

POONA LEAGUE'S APPEAL

The following are extracts from the appeal issued by the Birth Control League, Poona:—

In view of Rao Bahadur Bole's forthcoming resolution in the Legislative Council, regarding the provision of Birth Control Clinics in Government hospitals and dispensaries, the people in the presidency should not only espouse the cause but should also try their best to secure support for it in and outside the Council.

SOCIAL RIGHTS.

In these days of agitation for asserting our birth-rights in the political field, we are liable to forget that similar rights exist also in the social sphere. Voluntary parenthood is the birth-right of every adult, and every child has the birth-right of being born of parents who are not only fit in every respect and anxious to welcome its arrival but who can also bring it up in proper and hygienic surroundings, so essential for the development of its body and mind. If we just recognize these rights, as we in justice are bound to do, the case for birth-control is firmly established and becomes quite unassailable.

VERITABLE DEATH.

The calamities flowing from undesired, excessive and very rapid child-bearing are too palpable to need enumeration. A child of unfit parents is handicapped from the very start of its life, being born mentally and physically below par only to be a burden to itself and to others. Similarly, not only do women in a delicate state of health have often the origin of their maladies in frequent pregnancies, but, in certain diseases, conception means nothing but death to them. Besides this, the independent investigations of several scientists have proved beyond doubt that with an increase in the pregnancy-rate and with conceptions following each other in quicker succession, there is a marked increase in the infantile as well as maternal mortality.

From the percolation of the knowledge of contraception down through all the strata of society, the following benefits are bound to accrue. The dread of perinatal pregnancies, sufficient in itself to shatter the health of even robust women being thus removed, and with parenthood freed from the trammels of compulsion and made the privilege of only the fit, the health of all and the amenities of family life for all are bound to be improved. Besides this, there will remain no longer any necessity for all the malpractices, such as abortions, infanticide, the use of dangerous devices for birth-control, etc., that result from the unwillingness to bear the burden of unwanted babies and bring about a havoc even undreamt of by many.

The provision of the necessities of life for all will then be an easy task and sanitation and observance of the rules of health would gain ground. With physical improvement all round thus brought about and the disappearance of the spectre of want from the minds of all, there would arrive proper opportunities for the development of mind and spirit and then, and then alone, would ideas like the spread of world-brotherhood take root in society, to the immense benefit of the whole of humanity.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Nobody, who notices that nearly half of the children born in this country die before they attain the age of five years and that thousands of young women become invalids forever, nay, even lose their lives during confinement, need be told the importance of the maternity and child-welfare movement in our country. That movement is bound to receive a good deal of help from the movement for birth-control and on account of this and through other important reasons there is fortunately almost a unanimity of opinion among our leaders about the necessity for a deliberate check on the undesirable growth of population.

ment, need be told the importance of the maternity and child-welfare movement in our country. That movement is bound to receive a good deal of help from the movement for birth-control and on account of this and through other important reasons there is fortunately almost a unanimity of opinion among our leaders about the necessity for a deliberate check on the undesirable growth of population.

THE CASE FOR GOVT. CLINICS.

That there is a demand for methods of birth-control is obvious from the numerous advertisements appearing in newspapers of the various articles meant to effect contraception and the roaring trade carried on by the vendors. Many of these advertisements, however, are not reliable and hence the necessity for establishing public bodies that will give authentic knowledge and provide reliable remedies. The sessions of the All-India Women's Conference have repeatedly stressed the necessity of birth-control in this country and have demanded the state to provide against this evil. Hence, it is high time for the Government as well as public workers to bestir themselves to supply the necessary and satisfactory means.

THEY CAN, IF ONLY
THEY WILL.

The proverb, that where there is a will there is a way, holds good even in the provision of birth-control clinics. The Government, if it is really so minded, can, even with the help of its present staff in the hospitals, provide all the facilities necessary in this respect for poor people seeking them, the number of such applicants being expected to be a limited one for a long time to come. It can also easily provide the small funds necessary, if at all, for this work either by means of retrenchment in other directions or by utilizing other sums at their disposal, as for instance those recently granted by the Imperial Government for village improvement. The various schemes put forth for the uplift of the condition of the villagers are useful in their own way, but if there is any measure more than another that will bring about a permanent and substantial amelioration of the condition of the people and relieve them from the necessity of a ways standing in need of public help, it is only to enable them to regulate the arrival of their offspring.

EXPERTS' OPINIONS.

Dr. William J. Robinson of American Society of Medical Sociology, says: "There is no single measure that would so positively, so immediately contribute towards the happiness and progress of the human race as teaching the people the proper means of regulating reproduction." Havelock Ellis holds the view that "the question of the procreation of the race should gain a new significance, and even tend to take on the character of a new religion." Similarly, Mr. Upton Sinclair, the well-known novelist in his letter to the Editor of "Jannabhum", Madras, writes:—"Certainly, whatever else you may do and however wise and benevolent may be your other efforts to help your people, you will accomplish absolutely nothing until you substitute quality for quantity in your racial production, and lift your people above those laws which govern the production of rabbits."

BOMB IN
GANDHI CAPSchool Boy Luckily Escapes
Injury In Lucknow
Explosion

LUCKNOW, July 23. A bomb explosion occurred in Lucknow last evening in Mohalla Yahlagunj where a bomb, carefully wrapped in Khaddar, was placed under a Gandhi cap in front of a shop.

It is stated that a school boy passing by the way got tempted and seeing none around to claim the cap lifted it with a foot and walked away. Hardly he had gone a few steps when there was a loud explosion and the boy luckily escaped injury.

The police officials of the city are making investigation. It may be recalled that this is the second explosion in Lucknow within the last three weeks, the first occurring on July 2.—United Press.

POLICE TRICKED

Informers Implicate Others
To Shield Themselves

MIDNAPORE, July 23. Three police informers have been sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by the Magistrate for giving false information to the police.

On their information the police searched the garden of a respectable cloth merchant of the town, discovered a live bomb and arrested two sons of the merchant. During the investigation it was found the bomb was prepared by the informers themselves.—United Press.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee adjourned its meeting on Saturday last and passed a resolution expressing deep and profound sorrow at the death of Lal Mohanlal, father of Raj Sahib Lal Jaisankar, a member of the Committee.

CONGRESS AND
OFFICESOpen Session Must Decide
Question, Says U. P.
Socialist

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 22.

"I do not know any responsible Congressmen at Allahabad who considers the question of acceptance of offices as a minor matter. This question is so important that it may create a split in the Congress ranks and some people may think of parting of ways will come," declared Mr. Mohanlal Gautam, Socialist leader, in an interview with reference to the United Press message emanating from Allahabad in which it was stated "Informed circles" believe that the Working Committee meeting will leave the question of the acceptance of offices undecided. To them acceptance of offices was a minor matter. The important issue is how to use them, etc.

Mr. Gautam opined that, if the Congress decided to accept offices it will enable the Liberals to join hands with the Congress at least as far as legislative work was concerned which would ultimately lead the Congress to the sterile path of constitutionalism. Mr. Gautam said that although it was evident that the Congress would fight the elections yet it would be decided only by an open session of the Congress.

Babu Furshottamdas Tandon, Member of the Congress Working Committee on being shown the message remarked "I have no information about the authenticity of the views contained therein."

BIG HAUL OF
AMMUNITIONPolice Seize Cartridges And
Bullets In Bengal
Village

BANKURA, July 23.

As a sequel to a raid in a house in the village Lakshisagar the police have seized 36 country-made cartridges, several caps of